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Algeria... 6.00 Dhs. Israel... 1.5 NIS. Norway... 5.50 Nkr.
Australia... 17.5 A\$ Australia... 1.200 Lfr. Oman... 6.700 Rb.
Belgium... 33.33 Bfr. Jordan... 450 Jds. Portugal... 200 Esc.
Canada... 1.00 Cdn. Kuwait... 1.000 Dkr. Saudi Arabia... 6.00 R.
Czechoslovakia... 100.00 Kcs. Lebanon... 1.500 L.L. Sweden... 5.00 Skr.
Denmark... 4.66 Dkr. Libya... 1.000 D.D. Switzerland... 1.00 Sfr.
Egypt... 100.00 P. Morocco... 20.000 Mh. Taiwan... 2.000 N.T.
France... 5.00 F. Oman... 1.000 R. U.S. Mail... 1.00 Dhs.
Germany... 2.00 D.M. Qatar... 1.000 R. U.S. Mail... 1.00 Dhs.
Greece... 200.00 Dr. Romania... 1.000 L. U.S. Mail... 1.00 Dhs.
Hong Kong... 1.00 H.K. Singapore... 1.00 S. Singapore... 1.00 S.



MAKING WAY — Security men linked arms to clear a path for Pope John Paul II and President Efraim Rios Montt Monday in Guatemala City, fifth stop on the pope's eight-day tour of Central America and Haiti. At an outdoor Mass, the pope indirectly condemned the execution of six men last week in Guatemala. Page 3.

OPEC Postpones Full Session One Day

By Bob Haggerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — OPEC ministers postponed a full meeting set for Monday afternoon, saying they needed more time for small-group discussions on plans aimed at averting a price war.

The full session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, expected to be attended by all 13 members, was tentatively rescheduled for Tuesday morning.

As informal talks stretched into their fifth day in London, ministers appeared weary Monday and less inclined to make optimistic statements than they had been during the weekend.

"We will have to wait and see," said Venezuela's oil minister, Humberto Calderón Fajardo. He added, however, that the group was "much closer to agreement than when he left Caracas two weeks ago on a peacemaking mission."

Iran's delegation, arriving for discussions Monday, maintained a defiant attitude. The Iranian minister, Mohammed Gharazi, said his country would never agree to a lower OPEC benchmark price than the present \$34 a barrel.

The Iranians, however, have been selling oil at well below \$30 to increase sales during the two-year-old market slump. In opposing OPEC proposals to ease the benchmark down to about \$29 or \$30, Iran appeared to be holding out for a higher production quota.

The quota issue is among the toughest facing OPEC. Plans under discussion call for an overall limit of 17 million to 17.5 million barrels a day, OPEC sources said. (Total OPEC production now is estimated at 14 million barrels a day, but output has been artificially depressed in recent weeks as buyers await lower prices.)

The problem is how to divide the production. Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest and richest producer, is under pressure for further reductions in its output, which has shrunk by more than half in the past two years. Petroleum Intelligence International, a Houston-based newsletter, reported this week that Saudi Arabia wanted a second-quarter quota of at least 4.5 million barrels a day.

But Mr. Gharazi, the Iranian minister, said when asked Monday about Saudi production: "Three million barrels a day is enough for them." Saudi output at its peak was 10 million barrels a day; Saudi Arabia said last month that production had dropped to less than four million barrels a day.

The Iranians are bitter rivals of the Saudi Arabians, who are helping to finance Iraq, another OPEC member, in its war with Iran.

Some OPEC sources suggested that the group might come to an agreement without Iran's consent. The Kuwaiti minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said during a stroll through Hyde Park between sessions Monday that Iran would not necessarily be able to block an accord.

The London talks are widely considered crucial to OPEC's effort to salvage at least a semblance of unity and thus give a psychological boost to the oil market. As the discussions wear on, however, they

Talks Start on Kohl Coalition

Choice of Foreign Minister Is an Immediate Question

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Negotiations on the shape of the new West German coalition government and its basic policies began here Monday between Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who spearheaded the Christian Democrats' stunning victory in Sunday's national election, and his two principal coalition partners.

The most immediate question was whether Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the head of the small Free Democratic Party, will remain as foreign minister, or whether he will be replaced by Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader who heads the Christian Social Union. The CSU is a sister party of the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Strauss, one of the most outspoken men in West German politics, has the reputation of being a super-bawk on the Soviet Union and East Germany. Mr. Genscher, who has been foreign minister for seven years, is regarded as a moderate.

With the Social Democrats, Mr. Genscher's Free Democrats were instrumental in the elaboration of Bonn's policy of détente with Moscow and quite dialogue with East Berlin.

Mr. Strauss flew to Bonn from Munich on Monday for his first meeting with Mr. Kohl. The chancellor also held talks with Mr. Genscher.

Mr. Strauss' hopes to become foreign minister have been widely proclaimed by supporters and some of his aides, but at a news conference Monday he confirmed only that he would take his seat in the Bundestag.

His party, which operates only in Bavaria, did well in Sunday's elections, and it is taken for granted that Mr. Strauss will have great influence on the government.

Mr. Genscher's Social Democrats won 34 seats for a loss of 19.

The Christian Social Union is more conservative than the Free Democrats on such social and civil rights issues as abortion and electronic surveillance. Mr. Strauss has hinted strongly that he advocates cuts in social programs to reduce the government deficit.

A sharp reduction in the influence of the Free Democrats in favor of the CSU would be interpreted by most West Germans as a strong shift to the right.

Independent analysis said the election results confirm that, in voters' minds, the principal issues were economic questions, including unemployment. Many working-class voters who generally support the Social Democrats switched to the Christian Democrats.

The Social Democrats' losses were high in the industrial regions of the Ruhr and northern Rhine valleys. They trailed the Christian Democrats in the states of North Rhine-Westphalia, where they had long been the dominant political force.

One of the country's leading polling organizations, Infas, said Monday that in all, about 2 million voters had switched from the Social Democrats to the Christian Democrats.

Several Christian Democratic commentators hailed the election as a victory for the Western alliance. The United States, Britain, France and Italy, they pointed out, wanted Mr. Kohl to win and have expressed satisfaction about the results of the voting.

The Soviet Union had made it equally plain — or even plainer — that it hoped the Social Democrats would win.

Outside West Germany, attention had been riveted on whether West Germany would unconditionally adhere to a NATO decision to deploy American cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe if disarmament talks with the Soviet Union fail to produce an agreement by the end of the year.

Mr. Kohl strongly supported the NATO decision, but in the closing days of the campaign he emphasized the need to make deployment of the new weapons unnecessary through determined and flexible negotiations. Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic candidate, said his party would consider deployment of the weapons in West Germany only as an "ultimate possibility" if arms talks fail.

The major parties had little to say about the entry into the Bundestag of the Greens, a coalition of environmental and disarmament activists. In the campaign, they had warned the voters that if the newcomers were not kept out, they would disrupt parliament and perhaps the West German democracy.

A commentary in the Cologne newspaper Kölner Stadt Anzeiger said that the Greens' emergence "has lost its terror." Because the Christian Democrats had won such a stunning victory, the paper said, the Greens would have little leverage in the Bundestag.

The Greens' leaders said they would continue mass demonstrations in the country and would carry nonviolent protests even into parliament.

"We cannot be less militant than the other members of the movement just because we have been elected," said Petra Kelly, one of the party's leaders.

"For instance," Miss Kelly added, "we may stage a hunger strike if it really comes down to the point where they are going to deploy the missiles."

The Greens also said they would not be bound by secrecy, but would put before the public information that other parties may regard as confidential.

The new Bundestag will have 498 members, one more than the previous parliament and two more than earlier ones. The additional seats were added when the second ballots, which are cast for regional parties, were distributed under a complicated proportionate system. Each voter has two ballots. The first is a direct vote for one candidate in a local voting district.

The beneficiaries were the Social Democrats, who will have 193 seats, two more than reported late Sunday night.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany showed his pleasure when he presided over a meeting of his Christian Democrats Monday in Bonn. The poster on the table reads: "CDU 49 percent — Kohl's Greatest Victory."

Annoyance With Left Noted in French Vote

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Frustration and annoyance with the political style and economic policies of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and his Socialist government played a major role in gains by conservative and moderate opposition parties during Sunday's first round of national municipal elections. French political analysts and foreign diplomats said Monday.

But local controversies over housing, urban violence and the unpopularity of incumbent municipal councillors also helped shift record turnout votes to center-right candidates, the observers said.

In early trading on foreign exchange markets Monday, the franc dropped to its lowest point permitted against the Deutsche mark under the European Monetary System, but it rallied as the Bank of France intervened to defend the currency. After opening at 2.83 to the mark, the franc fell to a record low of 2.89. (Related story, Page 9.)

The pressure on the franc was caused by a combination of the landslide victory of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and losses of leftist candidates in France, including cabinet ministers, dealers said. Sources at the Finance Ministry said the bank would continue defending the franc, if necessary.

In metropolitan France, opposition candidates won 50.89 percent of the popular vote, taking control of 16 of the nation's largest cities and towns, including Reims, Nantes, Brest and Grenoble, according to final results announced Monday by the Interior Ministry. Most of those cities had been won by the left in the last municipal elections in 1977.

"We lost, but it was not a disaster," a dejected adviser to President François Mitterrand said Monday, noting that in the 1977 first round, when conservatives were in power, leftist candidates had won 32 of the nation's cities with populations of 30,000 or more.

Socialists and Communists won 39.75 percent of Sunday's nationwide vote, while ecologists and other groups won 9.35 percent, according to the ministry figures. The contests were to choose 496,817 municipal councillors in 36,433 cities, towns and villages for six-year terms. The municipal councillors elect the mayors.

"France can breathe more easily this morning," said former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "All is not decided or won." He was referring to second-round runoff elections new Sunday, in which Socialist and Communist candidates still have the opportunity of retaining control of 22 of the nation's largest cities.

In Paris, a major victory was scored by Jacques Chirac, the incumbent mayor and leader of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic. Chirac party candidates and their centrist allies won 18 of the city's 20 districts. The Paris results greatly strengthened Mr. Chirac's standing as a leader of the national opposition.

The signals from the nation, while definitely not encouraging, were also mixed, the presidential adviser said, citing the following reasons for the leftist defeats: deep frustration and annoyance among voters with the government's anti-inflationary austerity program, erosion of purchasing power, high unemployment and only thin prospects for economic recovery this year.

Privately, some Socialist Party strategists also conceded that their party may have been hurt by what they termed the overconfident note struck repeatedly by Mr. Mauroy throughout the campaign, in which he defended government policies. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

Nkomo, in Hiding, Says Mugabe Sent Zimbabwe Troops to Kill Him

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe government denied on Monday accusations by the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, that the army had tried to kill him, but Mr. Nkomo remained in seclusion, apparently fearing for his life.

At a post-midnight news conference in the suburbs of Bulawayo, Mr. Nkomo said Monday that an army search of his house for arms on Saturday had been "a cover."

"Mugabe sent people to kill me and my family," said Mr. Nkomo, referring to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. "We got out in time."

Witnesses said there had been shooting during the search and Mr. Nkomo's driver, Yona Ncube, and a passer-by near the house had been killed.

In Harare, Justin Nyoka, a government spokesman, denied Mr. Nkomo's assertion. "This is a load of rubbish," Mr. Nyoka said. "If we wanted to kill him, would it be difficult?"

Mr. Nyoka said that "Nkomo has become hysterical" since he fears being arrested because of information obtained from people detained in a "successful" weekend crackdown by the military in the black suburbs of Bulawayo, the provincial capital of Matabeleland in southwestern Zimbabwe.

About 500 people were detained as hundreds of troops swept through the area, searching houses and checking identity papers, official sources said. Earlier reports said up to 1,000 had been detained. The military operation continued Monday.

Thousands of people have fled to the black townships from rural areas where, in the last six weeks, the army has been carrying out brutal sweeps against dissidents. Food supplies have been cut off in many areas, and church and relief officials report that more than 1,000 civilians have been killed by the military while many others have been beaten, burned, shot or raped.

Mr. Nyoka said people not normally residing in the townships would have to return to their rural homes if they were cleared of suspicion. Government ministers said many dissidents had fled to Bulawayo.

Over the weekend senior cabinet ministers, speaking at political rallies in Mr. Nkomo's tribal stronghold of Matabeleland, threatened to ban or "liquidate" his opposition party.

The escalating attacks on Mr. Nkomo and his supporters are seen by many diplomats and analysts as a prelude to the arrest of Mr. Nkomo, who was detained for 10 years under the white-minority government of former Prime Minister Ian D. Smith.

Daily the government-controlled press is full of accusations against Mr. Nkomo, part of what is regarded as "testing the waters" to see what would happen if and when Mr. Nkomo is arrested.

Before his news conference, Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)



Otto Schilly whispering to Petra Kelly at a news conference given by leaders of West Germany's Greens party. The Greens won 27 Bundestag seats in Sunday's election.

Late-Night Shopping Hits Moscow

But the Merchandise Doesn't Always Last That Long

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — It was 9:30 on a Saturday night and business was slow at Gastronom No. 72 on Young Communist Avenue.

The few shoppers at the food store sidestepped two old peasant women who were using dirty rags propelled by brooms to redistribute the day's accumulation of mud and slush on the tile floor.

At the end of the long, narrow store, a bored clerk in a grocer's gown and cap stared at the last two loaves of bread on her otherwise empty white shelves as if she wanted to make them disappear so she could go home.

Four more clerks stood gossiping idly in the tea department. "It's a big waste of electricity," one said when asked about the lack of customers. "Look, the lights are burning and there's nobody here. The only place there are ever any people at this hour is in the wine department, particularly after a hockey game" at the nearby ice rink.

"I cut the meat and it just sits there," a clerk said. "The next day it's all dried out. Nobody wants to buy it then. I can only get rid of it piece by piece, mixed in with fresh meat. It's a crime. I should be out there meeting my girlfriend."

In the Soviet Union, late-night shopping is suddenly an issue.

The man who made it so is Yuri V. Andropov, who succeeded Leonid I. Brezhnev after the Communist Party chief died in November.

Mr. Andropov has made labor discipline a principal theme of his first weeks on the job, knowing that if he is going to get the stagnating Soviet economy moving again, he will somehow have to get people to work harder.

One highly publicized maneuver was "Operation Trawl," in which the police staged daytime raids on stores, bars, movie theaters and even public baths in search of people playing hooky from work.

Last month the government announced that labor productivity had increased by 5 percent in January compared to the year before, and some here think that reduced absenteeism after "Operation Trawl" may have had something to do with it.

However, collaring truants on the street is not the only answer, as critics of the police action pointed out. Many people were taking time off from work to shop during the day because there was no other time to do it.

The Council of Ministers ordered all government bodies concerned to "take practical measures" by April 1 to improve the situation. It said working schedules of consumer-service outlets should be made more convenient, special facilities for services such as shoe and clothing repair should be set up in factories, and provision made so people could more easily order foodstuffs.

In Moscow, the city council beat the deadline. About 300 of the capital's 4,300 food and merchandise stores went on new hours in mid-February. Some now open earlier, some stay open through the lunch period and others stay open late.

Also, the city has ordered that each district designate four or five (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

Soviet Union Warns Chancellor Over Missiles

In Election Reaction, Tass Says Deployment Would Complicate Ties

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union sternly warned Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Monday that Moscow would retaliate if he went ahead with plans to deploy U.S. missiles.

In a swift and sharp reaction to Mr. Kohl's victory in Sunday's general election, Tass declared: "Deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Germany would invariably complicate the entire complex of relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union."

The agency added that "such a step would promote mistrust and suspicion as well as complicating all other contacts."

The Tass warning was one of three commentaries, including two by the semi-official Novosti agency, that reflected evident surprise and bitterness in Moscow over the triumph of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats in the West German national elections.

The main thrust of all the commentaries was a warning to Mr. Kohl that he should not regard the victory as an endorsement of his support for deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe. The missiles are to be deployed if the Soviet-American arms talks in Geneva do not succeed.

Western diplomats had speculated that the Kremlin might try to repair the damage to Soviet-West German relations caused when Mr. Kohl's victory was announced.

Mr. Kohl's victory in Sunday's election was a surprise to many in the United States, where it was initially expected that only a few of the planned 877 new missiles in Western Europe, Moscow would regard even a limited deployment as utterly unacceptable, he said. West Germany is to take all 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 96 of the 464 cruise missiles.

Mr. Beglov said the West Germans had voted not by their faith in candidates but by their fear of unemployment. He accused the Christian Democrats of joining in a campaign by employers to frighten people into voting conservative by warning them that a Social Democratic victory would lead to canceled orders and a loss of jobs.

"The Christian rightists not only ranged themselves with the employers, but blessed this campaign of psychological pressure on the working people," he added.

Mr. Beglov said the election result "by no means serves as an indication of weakened mass opposition to plans for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles."

A second Novosti commentary went further, saying the election had not really been about the missile question and that the West Germans "have still not had their final say on this issue." Up to now the Soviet press had said that the missile issue was the main theme.

Both articles said opinion polls showed most West Germans opposed and that Mr. Kohl therefore had no majority backing for his missile policy.

Western diplomats said Moscow's reaction suggested that it would keep its distance from the Kohl government during the Geneva talks and continue to support the anti-nuclear peace movement in West Germany.

But they predicted that economic relations would not be affected because Moscow was heavily dependent on West Germany.

Warning From Poland

In Warsaw, Poland's daily Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, said Monday that the election victory may sharpen East-West tension over disarmament. The Associated Press reported.

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Prime Minister Indira Gandhi showed President Fidel Castro a program of the non-aligned summit meeting at the start of the conference Monday morning in New Delhi.

Gandhi Urges Aid to Poor Nations As Nonaligned Conference Opens

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI — As the 101 states professing nonalignment began their summit meeting Monday with 70 presidents, prime ministers, kings and ruling generals in attendance, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the movement's new chairman, emphasized conciliation as she pleaded for immediate debt relief and aid for poor countries to be followed by a thorough overhaul of the world's monetary and financial system.

"Humankind is balancing on the brink of the collapse of the world economic system and annihilation through nuclear war," the Indian leader said in her welcoming address to the stringently guarded leaders. "Should these tragedies occur, can anyone of us, large, small, rich or poor, from north or south, west or east, hope to escape? In this interdependent world, where you cannot stir a flower without troubling a star, even the most affluent are not immune to such disturbances."

In her speech, Mrs. Gandhi ascribed no malice to any camp and, at most, merely implied a self-defeating shortsightedness to the unnamed forces blocking calls for global negotiations on trade, aid and finance. In her tone she confirmed the predictions of Indian officials, who insist that Mrs. Gandhi wants to subordinate contentious political issues while rallying support behind common strategies seeking economic relief and reform. In the process, her aides said, Mrs. Gandhi hopes to forge a new cohesiveness for the swollen and amorphous nonaligned movement, which her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, helped to found.

The moderation of the Indian approach, also reflected in the draft declaration, was very quickly placed into bold relief by Monday afternoon's two-hour-long speech by Fidel Castro, the outgoing chairman. The Cuban leader, who wore a Soviet-style officer's uniform with gold-braided epaulettes, was far from hesitant in attacking the United States for a host of actions, including what he said was a new attempt by authorities in

Washington to execute Cuban leaders.

"Through trustworthy sources, we have learned that the new U.S. administration has instructed the Central Intelligence Agency to resume the plans to kill Cuban leaders, especially its president," said Mr. Castro, dropping a morsel that was certain to be pounced upon by many of the 1,500 journalists here, most of whom are monitoring proceedings on closed-circuit television from an adjoining hall.

[In Washington, a State Department spokesman, John Hughes, denied that the administration was plotting to assassinate Cuban leaders. The Associated Press reported, "That is obviously untrue," Mr. Hughes told reporters.]

Mr. Castro specifically singled out the United States for arming Israel, supporting South Africa, colonizing Puerto Rico, building military bases in the Indian Ocean and showing its contempt for South America by supporting Britain during the war over the Falklands. On Latin America he spoke of "Yankee support for genocide in El Salvador" and "the efforts to use Honduras as a spearhead for U.S. intervention aimed at crushing the Nicaraguan revolution."

In his references to disarmament, Mr. Castro again seriously challenged the balanced tone the Indian hosts have tried to strike through the sanitized and neutral draft they have prepared and through Mrs. Gandhi's welcome. The draft declaration, which will form the basis of debate over the next few days, assiduously avoids mention of any specific nuclear culprit but calls for a full nuclear freeze. The draft refers only to "superpowers," and says that "deterrence is a misnomer for nuclear terrorism."

Mr. Castro's assessment of nuclear danger, on the other hand, made no mention of the Soviet Union. "Why does the United States arm itself beyond all limits, beyond all rational requirements, beyond reasonable logic? Why does it produce not only new nuclear weapons systems, new chemical and bacteriological weapons, but also new aircraft carriers, new battleships, new destroyers? Is it only to fight their adversaries in the Warsaw Pact?"

After extending similar questions for two additional long paragraphs, the Cuban leader offered his reply. "Such considerable military preparations of a conventional nature are directly aimed against the Third World. If not, what would be the use of many of those devices?"

Strikingly, Mr. Castro's stream of condemnations centered almost solely on Washington and studiously avoided any reference to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or U.S. allies.

The two major speeches, with their contrasting tones, served as an overture for the meeting, establishing the basic tendencies that have at times threatened to cleave the movement and have at other times been raised to override conflicts among the members. By late evening several participants took the view that the stridency of Mr. Castro's speech had warning support and that the worsening economies of many states, including the oil-producing countries, was forcing them to moderate earlier assertive positions.

Monday morning, Yasser Arafat was seated next to Pakistan's president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. They exchanged a few words but sat silently as the television cameras played on them. General Zia was the officer commanding a special guard that protected King Hussein of Jordan during the Black September uprising when the Palestine Liberation Organization was expelled from Jordan in 1970.

President Hosni Mubarak, who has come with a delegation of 200 to affirm Egypt's role as a founding member of the movement after being shunned at the last summit in Havana, was reportedly awaiting key contacts. There were reports that the meeting might provide a forum for him to receive a highly symbolic public embrace from King Hussein and from the Saudi Arabians.

In other opening-day events, the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu were inducted into membership.

U.S. Is Relieved at Outcome of German Election

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials reacted to the clear-cut election victory of West Germany's conservative parties with enthusiasm and relief.

Officials viewed the results as likely to add an important and timely dose of stability to relationships within the Western alliance and to alliance dealings with the Soviet Union on crucial negotiations about limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Several U.S. officials also hinted privately that, with the elections over, the administration may decide to offer a new compromise proposal on the stalled arms reduction talks in Geneva before the current round of talks ends late this month.

These officials emphasized that there had been no orders to the bureaucracy to come up with such a proposal, but they said the idea was being discussed within the State Department and elsewhere.

President Ronald Reagan telephoned his congratulations late Sunday to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, which along with its sister party in Bavaria, the Christian Social Union, won a sweeping election victory.

A White House spokesman said the president told Mr. Kohl that he "looks forward to working together as they and our governments have done in the past on the economic and security challenges which our nations face."

Administration specialists have said that the West German leader and Mr. Reagan have developed a good personal relationship.

U.S. specialists said the vote showed that a solid, basically middle-of-the-road political center remains in West Germany and that it is more stable than was thought in some assessments that forecast Bonn heading toward neutralism and distancing itself from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Kohl's victory, U.S. officials said, is also likely to be welcomed by other key allies, especially the French, British and Italians, who have supported the U.S. position on the arms question. The results, they said, undoubtedly calmed fears that NATO could be torn apart if a new government in Bonn broke ranks over such a crucial issue.

Although the declining West German economy may have been more important at the polling booth than the question of whether to accept basing of new U.S. missiles if arms talks fail, U.S. specialists also believe that the results show that West Germany's relationship with the United States.

which has been strained, is not as big an issue as had been feared. Although the winning conservatives fell short of an absolute majority, the much smaller liberal Free Democratic Party won enough votes to retain their position in parliament and thus presumably remain part of the ruling coalition.

This probably means that Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a Free Democrat, will remain as foreign minister and that Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht may remain. Both are viewed within the State Department as adding more continuity and stability to German policy.

White House officials said they also could work with Franz Josef Strauss, a Bavarian conservative, if he became foreign minister, a post he is expected to push for. Mr. Reagan is also known to be an admirer of Mr. Strauss.

Opinion in Washington is divided on the success of West Germany's anti-nuclear Green party in achieving representation in the Bundestag for the first time. Some officials feel representation would legitimize the party, which is adamantly opposed to any new missile deployment and wants Bonn out of NATO.

Others said it would be better to have them operating within the political system than perhaps demonstrating even more forcefully from outside it. It has long been assumed in

Washington that a victory for Mr. Kohl would help persuade Moscow that the West has the will to go ahead with the deployment of new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in December in West Germany, Italy and Britain in the absence of an arms agreement. Moscow, the reasoning goes, would understand this and thus be more forthcoming at the talks.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, Mr. Kohl's Social Democratic Party opponent, had said those missiles should only be deployed under "extreme circumstances."

But last week, Mr. Kohl and Mr. Vogel made public statements suggesting that Washington, soon after the election, would make a compromise proposal. U.S. officials say that these statements reflect the

fact that the next German West chancellor does need political help from Washington if he is to defuse the public controversy over the need for the new weapons.

In that context, officials in Washington are talking privately about the possibility of a new U.S. proposal before the talks adjourn about March 25. U.S. and European officials believe that the Russians could again take the propaganda advantage during the process unless the United States acts first.

Officials say the most likely compromise would be an offer to deploy fewer than 572 of the new missiles in return for a Soviet curtailment of the existing missile force. Mr. Reagan's current "zero-sum" proposal calls for elimination of all Soviet and U.S. missiles.

In Europe, Vote Is Seen as Victory for NATO

The Associated Press

LONDON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's parliamentary election victory in West Germany was widely viewed in Europe on Monday as strengthening the Atlantic alliance's hand in nuclear missile talks with the Soviet Union.

Official statements, headlines and commentaries were virtually unanimous in saying that Mr. Kohl's victory was also a triumph for the alliance.

The NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, said the result "will reinforce the solidarity and cohesion" of the alliance.

West Germany is the keystone in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization plan to begin deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Tomahawk cruise missiles in five western European nations by the end of this year if there is no progress at the Geneva arms talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.

West Germany is due to take all of the 108 Pershings and 96 of the 464 cruise missiles. If Germany were to renege, deployment plans in the four other NATO countries might be in jeopardy.

Mr. Kohl Monday confirmed his "determination" to permit stationing the missiles on West German soil.

His main opponent in Sunday's election, Hans-Jochen Vogel, a Social Democrat, had hedged on deployment, saying he opposed "a permanent stationing" of the rockets. President Ronald Reagan said Feb. 16 that if a new German government declined to deploy the missiles, "it would be a terrible setback to the cause of peace and disarmament."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, a strong backer of NATO's deployment plans,

dispatched a congratulatory message to Mr. Kohl.

Douglas Hurd, Britain's deputy foreign secretary, said that Mr. Kohl's victory was a "straight vote in favor of NATO" and a "good day for multilateral disarmament."

Foreign Minister Enrico Colombo of Italy said that the German outcome would help to "open the road to concrete bargaining" on European arms reduction.

The conservative Daily Express of London called Mr. Kohl's triumph "excellent news," adding: "This is a victory for NATO."

In Italy, Stampa Sera of Turin said "Vogel's ambiguous campaign frightened the Germans, who, because of their geographic position and their history, desired security, well-being, the protection of the United States and the trust of Europe."

Milan's conservative Il Giornale said "the vote was between Western solidarity and chaos."

The independent De Telegraf of Amsterdam said that the results boosted not only political stability but "the much-needed economic recovery of the Western world."

Oslo's conservative Morgenbladet said that Mr. Kohl's victory is the best news Europe could get in these difficult times.

Late-Night Shopping Reaches Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

food stores that will accept telephone orders for home delivery. World War II invalids and people who have been injured on the job are to have priority.

The government push for more convenient shopping so far has received mixed reviews.

A clerk at Diet Store No. 1 on Gorky Street, near Red Square, said she had noticed fewer people in the shop during the day. "It's because we're open later now," she said. "People see that they can shop calmly at night, so they come."

But many Muscovites, who have seen hundreds of government decrees come and go over the years with little discernible impact, remain skeptical.

"What difference does it make if the stores are open until 9 P.M. instead of 8 P.M. when there's nothing there after 11 A.M.?" one homemaker grumbled.

Asked how late a store would be open, a clerk told a telephone caller that closing time was 9 P.M. "But I am looking at an article in Moskovskaya Pravda that says your new hours are until 10 P.M.," the caller protested.

"Well, come at 10 P.M., then, and we will serve you. If there's anything to serve you with," the clerk responded sarcastically.

Actually, according to diplomats who regularly monitor food supplies in stores here, the capital appears better supplied this winter than it has been in recent years. In smaller and more remote cities and towns, however, many basic foodstuffs are often either rationed or nonexistent.

There is no question that the new hours are unpopular with many clerks.

"What's good about working late at night?" snapped an elderly cashier when asked what she thought about the new hours.

An official at the giant GUM department store, across Red Square from Lenin's tomb, said that there were no plans to change working hours there. "The only people working in sales are women and they don't get to see their children as it is," the official remarked. Apparently, retail trade officials are not yet convinced that later shopping hours is a good idea.

Moscow's central trade administration hopes to complete a study by March 15 on whether the longer hours are profitable. One official said that he feared that the extra cost of electricity to keep the stores open later would more than offset sales.

But perhaps the greatest threat to the plan is the seemingly inborn urge of so many Russians to beat the system.

The trade official noted that several stores responded voluntarily to the call for extended hours by staying open one hour later at night and by opening two hours later in the morning.

One of those stores also gave itself a Saturday off.

WORLD BRIEFS

200 More Found Dead in Assam

NEW DELHI (WP) — The discovery of nearly 200 more bodies in the riot-torn Indian state of Assam has pushed the unofficial death toll in the communal violence there to at least 2,500 and has given rise to fears of more unreported killings in remote areas. Indian reporters in the Darrang district of Assam, along the Brahmaputra River, said Sunday that more than 500 persons were believed to have been killed in a massacre in the remote villages of Chalkhote, Chapori and Dholpur on Feb. 22. They said police search parties had not reached the scene until Thursday because bridges and access roads had been cut.

FBI Anti-Terror Action Widened

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General William French Smith gave the FBI broader authority on Monday to infiltrate and monitor groups that are thought to condone violence as a tool for social and political change. Mr. Smith issued new guidelines for FBI investigations of domestic terrorism, replacing curbs imposed by the attorney general in 1976, Edward Levi. Mr. Levi had issued the rules to halt a series of abuses uncovered by congressional committees. Those panels found that during the 1960s and early 1970s the FBI infiltrated anti-Vietnam War groups, civil rights organizations and the women's liberation movement. Mr. Smith said the new guidelines, which take effect March 21, were the result of eight months of study and consultation with Congress.

Gritz Finds Possible POW Remains

NAKHON PHANOM, Thailand (LAT) — James G. (Bo) Gritz, a retired Green Beret lieutenant colonel, says that on his most recent four-week mission into Laos his POW search team located and brought back to Thailand human remains that could be those of a U.S. airman lost during the Vietnam War. Mr. Gritz said Sunday that the remains had been recovered from the crash site of a U.S. aircraft. He said that he was able to identify the aircraft by serial number, which could lead to a positive identification of the dead if laboratory tests find the remains to be those of a Canadian. He did not disclose the serial number or the type of aircraft. In Bangkok, a U.S. Embassy source confirmed that Mr. Gritz had told American officials by telephone that he had found human remains. But the source said, "We have not seen the remains. They have not been delivered to us, and all we know is... that he says he has them."

62 Die in Turkish Mine Explosion

ANKARA (Combined Dispatches) — At least 62 miners died in a gas explosion Monday in a Turkish coal mine near the Black Sea port of Zonguldak, the state radio reported. The broadcast said 86 miners were injured and about 250 more were trapped when part of the pit collapsed after a pocket of gas exploded. The blast took place about 900 feet (300 meters) underground in the Armutluk mine, situated about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Ankara.

Romania Warns U.S. Over Trade

VIENNA (Reuters) — Romania will retaliate against any reduction of trade with the United States in the form of taxes and duties on U.S. exports, the official Agerpres news agency said Monday. President Ronald Reagan announced on Friday that the United States would end Romania's most-favored-nation status on June 30 unless Bucharest suspended a decree requiring would-be emigrants to repay the cost of their education in hard currency. Agerpres said the U.S. threat was interference in Romania's internal affairs and would violate a bilateral trade agreement. The United States is one of Romania's biggest Western trading partners. U.S. exports to Romania are almost double its Romanian imports.

For the Record

ROME (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo flew to the United States Monday for talks with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. He told reporters his discussions would focus on prospects for nuclear arms reduction talks following the West German election.

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A caller to the Beirut newspaper An-Nahar said that a group calling itself the Movement of Iraqi Mujahidin was responsible for an explosion Saturday at the Baghdad offices of Air France that killed the office manager.

STOCKHOLM (AP) — About half a million public service employees in Sweden refused overtime as of noon Monday after efforts to mediate a new labor contract failed.

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2 Killed in Spanish Crash

MONCADA, Spain — Two persons were killed Monday when a passenger train and a freight train collided north of Barcelona, police reported.



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Nkomo Says Mugabe Sent Army Troops to Kill Him

(Continued from Page 1)

Nkomo had not been seen for 30 hours, leading to fears that he had been arrested.

After a high-speed drive through Bulawayo, reporters were taken on a roundabout 15-minute drive to a house in a predominantly white suburb to meet with Mr. Nkomo. After the news conference, they were driven back by a different route.

Mr. Nkomo appealed to the international community, especially the participants in the current summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi. "To drive some sense into Mugabe's head," Mr. Nkomo is attending the summit.

Referring to the search of his house and the alleged plan to kill him, Mr. Nkomo said: "Things are not done this way. I did not think responsible people did things like this."

"What happened Saturday," he said, "was a clear attack on my person by a man who is the prime minister of my country."

Mr. Nkomo did not provide any

specific evidence of the alleged plot except for the search of his house.

The former guerrilla ally of Mr. Mugabe said he felt "hopeless" at having "reached this stage for a man who has fought for independence for 35 years."

He charged that the government was trying to "completely destroy" his party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union. Nine of the 150 members of the party's central committee have been killed by the army since January, Mr. Nkomo said.

Mr. Mugabe dismissed Mr. Nkomo from his cabinet a year ago, charging that he had planned to use weapons found stored on ZAPU-owned farms to overthrow the government. Scores of Mr. Nkomo's political supporters have been arrested, including his two former senior guerrilla commanders. They are now on trial for treason.

Mr. Nkomo has repeatedly charged that the arrests and killings of his party members are part of Mr. Mugabe's plan to form a one-party state under his Zimbabwe African National Union.

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Parties: New York Patrick's Day Parades

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Does New York Have Own Foreign Policy?

St. Patrick's Day Parade, Israel and UN Parking Arouse Conflicts

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — It has long been suspected that New York City is not really part of the United States, but a foreign kingdom all its own. The theory gained new weight last week with a flurry of controversy over foreign policy — New York's, not the State Department's.

The sharpest difference is over which side to back in the St. Patrick's Day parade March 17, which is in danger of being captured by the Irish Republican Army.

But Mayor Edward I. Koch, a Democrat, has also had his hands full with the issue of Israel's occupation of Lebanon. Meanwhile, municipal diplomats scored a quiet success by reaching a truce with the United Nations over the territorial issue of parking spaces.

St. Patrick's Day is usually celebrated uncontroversially with music, beer and brawls. This year, the brawls started early.

The first punch was thrown when the parade's organizers chose their grand marshal: Michael Flannery, 81, an IRA fund-raiser, who immediately declared the march a political event. "It's definitely going to be a pro-IRA parade," he said.

At that, New York's senior Irish-American political figures, Senator Daniel P. Moynihan and former Governor Hugh L. Carey, both Democrats, said they would not take part. The Irish government also said it would boy-

cott the event. And Cardinal Terence Cooke, spiritual leader of the city's Catholic community, issued a statement deploring any support — "even by signs and symbols" — of political violence.

But Mayor Koch and Governor Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat, said they plan to march. None of the bands that have spent months preparing for the parade has withdrawn.

And Mr. Flannery has stuck to his guns. "Moynihan and Carey don't count," he said. "They're nothing but one-day Irishmen anyhow."

"I'm not saying anything about the cardinal," he added diplomatically.

Jimmy Breslin, the New York Daily News columnist, weighed in with a roundhouse right on Senator Moynihan's credentials as an Irish patriot. He accused the senator of fleeing to San Diego to shake hands with Queen Elizabeth II.

The Washington Post repeated the charge — although Senator Moynihan had not gone to California at all.

Behind the doomybrook is a serious issue, for the Irish-American community has long been one of the sources of funds for the Provisional IRA, which is waging a guerrilla campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland.

Senator Moynihan, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and other politicians of Irish descent have urged their constituents to turn their backs on the

IRA and to support the Republic of Ireland's efforts to reunify the island through negotiations.

But Mr. Flannery, a founder of the Irish Northern Aid Committee, the IRA's fund-raising arm in the United States, said the controversy had only strengthened the radical nationalist camp. "This has all brought in a lot of recruits," he said.

Mayor Koch, who in election years has been known to burst into Irish bars shouting, "England out of Ireland!" said his participation in the parade would not be to endorse the IRA but "to honor St. Patrick and Irish-Americans."

That was just before he left for Israel on an inspection tour of the Lebanese border — and created his own brouhaha.

First the mayor said he would visit Beirut by crossing north through Israeli-occupied territory. That would violate U.S. policy, the State Department warned. Mayor Koch said the department was "silly" and toured the Israeli-occupied area anyway. Lebanon withdrew its invitation.

"It's O.K. by me," Mayor Koch said in Tel Aviv. "Why should I be offended? They have enough troubles of their own without me being offended."

The other preoccupation of New York diplomacy — the United Nations — has had it relatively easy. Under a recent agreement, the UN will surrender several dozen reserved parking spaces, and that has improved relations.

Alluding to Guatemala Executions, John Paul Affirms 'Right to Life'

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — Pope John Paul II declared Monday that those who violate the "right to life" commit a crime against God — an indirect condemnation of the execution last week of six persons in Guatemala.

The Vatican pleaded with the Guatemalan government to spare their lives, but the six were shot by a firing squad Thursday in a move described by church officials as an "insult" to the pope.

Speaking at an outdoor Mass before one million people — the largest crowd to hear the pope so far on his eight-day trip to Central America and Haiti — John Paul asked President Efraim Rios Montt, without naming him, to establish justice for "the most defenseless sectors of society."

"When man's right to life is violated, a very grave offense to God is committed," the pope said.

"I invite all those responsible for the people, especially those who feel the inner call of the Christian faith, to work with total conviction in an urgent and efficient way to arrive at the means for justice and for the most defenseless sectors of society."

The appeal was clearly directed at General Rios Montt, an evangelical Protestant who gives sermons every Sunday night on television and radio.

The pope planned to sound the same theme in a speech later Monday in Quetzaltenango, in the predominantly Indian western highlands.

The prepared text of the pope's

Quetzaltenango speech said the church recognizes "the alienation that you suffer, the injustices, serious difficulties in defending your land rights and frequent lack of respect shown for your customs and traditions."

Human rights groups have charged the government with slaughtering more than 2,000 Indians last year in an anti-guerrilla campaign.

■ **Plea for Reconciliation**

Earlier, Lydia Chavez of The New York Times reported from San Salvador:

In El Salvador on Sunday, John Paul made a plea for a reconciliation that would include all Salvadorans and end the three-year-old civil war.

The dialogue that the church asks us to engage in is not a tactical truce to better fortify established positions," the pope said during an open-air Mass, "but a sincere effort to respond to the search for agreement, to respond to the anguish, the pain, weariness and fatigue of the many, many that yearn for peace."

"The rich — indifferent, unjust and complacent in their possessions — must and should change, and those who resort to terrorism must and should change," he said in his homily before more than 300,000 people. "No one must be excluded in this effort for peace."

The government of El Salvador has supported an effort to include moderate leftist candidates in the next presidential election, but officials have said that no one leader has the political courage or leverage to call for talks with the left.

In welcoming the pope at the airport, the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, announced that El Salvador would hold an election this year instead of in 1984. He declined to give a date, but sources have said it will be in mid-December.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan supported the early-election plan, saying it was a commitment to "achieve political reconciliation."

On his way from the airport to

the Mass, the pope stopped briefly at the tomb of Archbishop Oscar Romero, who was assassinated while saying Mass in March 1980, apparently by rightists. Archbishop Romero was a strong supporter of the poor and accused wealthy property owners and the army of exploiting and brutalizing them.

"My visit to this venerated temple is also an invitation to all of you to let yourselves be guided by your pastors," he said at Metropolitan Cathedral, the site of the tomb.

Salvadoran Army Claims a Victory

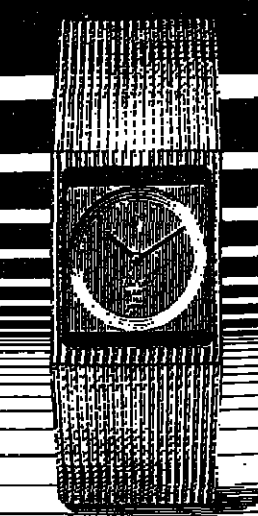
United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — A government offensive Monday drove rebels from a key village defending a provincial capital, one day after Pope John Paul II visited El Salvador to plead for peace, an army officer said.

The army staged a 2,000-man offensive against rebels threatening San Francisco Gotera, provincial capital of Morazan province 72 miles (116 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador.

Leftist rebels "fled from Delicias de Concepcion when the army appeared," said an officer in San Francisco Gotera. Gotera is the apparent object of a rebel drive from the village of Delicias and other insurgent strongholds in the lightly populated northern part of Morazan along the Honduran border.

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Pressure Is Mounting for EPA Chief to Quit

By Lou Cannon

and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite President Ronald Reagan's unwillingness to fire Anne M. Burford, the Environmental Protection Agency administrator, the outline of a White House strategy that could lead to her resignation has emerged.

"The pressure is building," a White House official said Sunday. The strategy that could lead to a resignation is said to include use of a "back-door channel" to communicate with Mrs. Burford, who is under pressure to step down in the face of continuing Justice Department and congressional investigations into possible wrongdoing at the agency.

Administration sources said that the president's statement in defense of Mrs. Burford in Klamath Falls, Oregon, on Saturday had been carefully constructed to avoid discussion of a resignation. Mr. Reagan expressed confidence in the embattled EPA administrator and said she could "stay in the job as long as she wants."

Mr. Reagan's seemingly offhand statement was said to be the result of a strategy that evolved Friday at a meeting at which administration sources said, the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and the cabinet secretary, Craig L. Fuller, sought Mrs. Burford's removal. The president declined to fire her but agreed to a statement that would, as one official put it, "give her running room to gracefully withdraw."

Another White House official

citing Mr. Reagan's comment that Mrs. Burford could stay "as long as she wants," said the president's statement was designed to make it easy for her to resign, if she wants to. A third administration official said Mrs. Burford may not be easily coaxed into leaving her job. Mrs. Burford "thinks she's been shafted" by the Justice Department decision last week to stop defending her in the battle with Congress over disputed EPA documents, the official added, and thus may resist efforts to bring about her resignation.

An informed White House official said Sunday that a "back-door

channel" is being used to communicate with Mrs. Burford, but declined to elaborate. Other officials suggested that Mrs. Burford's mentor, Interior Secretary James G. Watt, would be the most logical official to talk her into resigning.

Rusty Brashers, an EPA spokesman, said Sunday that a meeting this week between Mrs. Burford and White House officials to discuss congressional demands for certain EPA documents is a "possibility." Mrs. Burford faces a Thursday deadline to turn over documents subpoenaed by a House subcommittee chaired by Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of

Michigan. Mrs. Burford was cited for contempt of Congress in December when she refused — on Mr. Reagan's orders — to give another House subcommittee EPA documents on the \$1.6 billion "superfund," established to clean up toxic waste dumps.

Her refusal to turn over the documents was based on a presidential claim of executive privilege, but the Justice Department told Mrs. Burford last Thursday that it could no longer defend that claim nor represent her or other EPA officials because it is also, at her request, investigating allegations of wrongdoing at her agency.

Police Say Atlantic City Casinos Cater to Crime

By Donald Janson

New York Times Service

TRENTON, New Jersey — Four days of hearings on the credit practices of Atlantic City casinos have unveiled a portrait of fawning submission to organized-crime figures who are lavished almost daily with free rooms, food, travel, entertainment and even chips that have been cashed in to finance mob activities ranging from loan-sharking to narcotics.

New Jersey law-enforcement authorities told the State Commission of Investigation that a random sampling of casino records turned up the names of 25 mobsters who obtained \$1.2 million in credit last year. An official called it a "scandalous invasion of casinos by criminal elements."

The mobsters, including reputed

members and associates of the Luchese, Colombo, Gambino and Genovese crime "families" of New York and the Bruno "family" of Philadelphia, among others, were assertedly given "easy access" to gaming tables from which they are supposedly banned.

These same criminal elements have taken full advantage of the inadequacies in the credit control system to perpetrate numerous scams that have cost the casinos millions of dollars in revenues, Arthur S. Lane, the commission chairman, said as the hearings concluded Friday.

"No greater threat to the honesty and integrity of the casino industry exists than constant organized-crime presence at the gaming tables," Mr. Lane said.

He said the mobsters involved were "some of the most notorious"

and "have been the recipients of fawning attention by the casinos."

Joel H. Sterns, attorney for Resorts International, one of Atlantic City's nine casino operators, testified that casinos could not bar anybody not blacklisted by the state. Casino credit executives said casinos would subject themselves to the possibility of mistakenly identifying people and being sued for defamation.

Mr. Lane, a retired judge, asked the final witness, Walter Read, chairman of the Casino Control Commission, to "force the casinos to close their doors to the mob" by placing on the agency's exclusion list "tomorrow or next week" 3,500 names of organized crime members and associates to be supplied by the state police.

Lieutenant Colonel Justin J. Dintino, executive officer of the

New Jersey State Police, said that some of the chips disbursed on credit have been promptly cashed in at the casinos and the money used for a variety of organized-crime pursuits.

Colonel Dintino, who testified March 1, reported that a random check of casino records showed that 25 members or associates of organized crime got \$1.2 million in credit last year.

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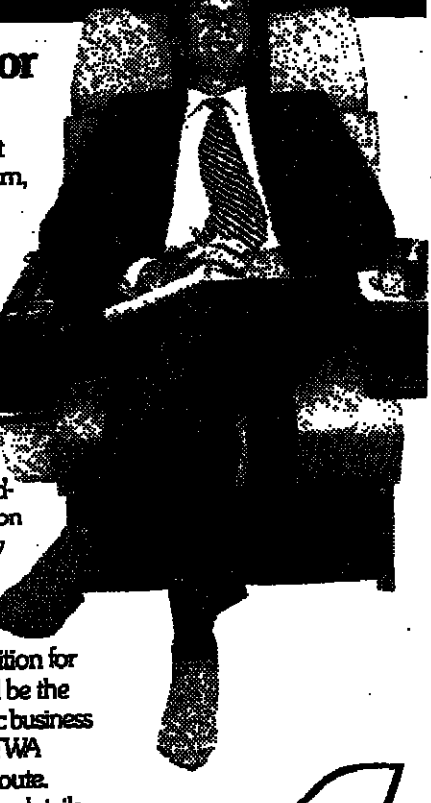
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Lebanese Army Retakes Control Of Beirut Port Basin From Militia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army, in control of the greater Beirut area, took over a section of the city's port Monday that had long been operated illegally by the country's rightist militiamen.

The takeover was part of a government decision to close illegal ports and to crack down on illegal imports.

Military sources said an army unit had taken over the Beirut port's fifth basin, the last section of the facility outside government jurisdiction.

The basin had provided the militia with their main source of revenue since the 1975-76 civil war.

Cranes and trucks worked Monday morning to remove several hundred containers of illegally imported goods stacked on the dock.

A Lebanese Army unit with two

armored troop carriers closed the front entrance to the fifth basin. But unarmed Christian militiamen manned the back entrance, logging out the departing trucks.

Militia officials said their men would stay two or three days until all the goods were removed.

The surrender of the port facilities occurs three weeks after the militia handed over responsibility for security in Christian East Beirut to the Lebanese Army.

Western diplomats said that the militia had strongly resisted the moves at first, since East Beirut is its headquarters and the port had been bringing in about \$5 million a month.

But they said Pierre Gemayel, father of President Amin Gemayel and leader of the Phalangist Party, to which most of the militiamen belong, had used his influence with the militia commanders and they

had finally agreed to the government's demands.

In the negotiations for the pull-out of foreign troops, Lebanon on Monday labeled an Israeli proposal for a partial troop withdrawal a "setback" in their negotiations and warned that keeping Israeli troops in Lebanon could draw the superpowers into conflict.

The Lebanese government said that a statement on Sunday attributed to Defense Minister Moshe Arens of Israel concerning partial troop withdrawal from Lebanon "indicates a setback to the progress already registered by the negotiations."

Both the Lebanese and the U.S. officials who are acting as mediators are opposed to a partial withdrawal, which they fear could end as permanent occupation and partition of Lebanon.

"Lebanon insists on a total and simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed on its territory," a Lebanese government spokesman said. "A partial troop withdrawal would not solve any of the current problems. It does not guarantee Lebanese sovereignty, nor does it guarantee Israeli security."

Alternative ways of protecting Israel suggested by Lebanon, reportedly involving a buffer zone patrolled by the Lebanese Army and multinational peacekeepers, "could offer better guarantees for the security of the Israeli civilians and the military than the eternal presence of foreign troops on Lebanese soil," the spokesman said.

"This presence would be a source of permanent tension and conflict in the Middle East and would provide a risk of friction between the superpowers," he said.

In addition to demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the Lebanese foreign minister, Elie Salem, said last week that Lebanon could not immediately normalize relations with the Jewish state and risk losing all economic contacts with the rest of the Arab world.

Arens Orders Settlement On West Bank Dismantled

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Defense Minister Moshe Arens ordered the dismantling of an unauthorized Jewish settlement on the West Bank in a crackdown Monday against the militant Kach group of Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Israel Radio said that the area of the El Nakam settlement was declared a "restricted military area." El Nakam is two miles (three kilometers) south of Qiryat Arba, the Jewish settlement near Arab-inhabited Hebron.

The radio said soldiers were ordered to take down the tent encampment after the squatters agreed to vacate the outpost, which was set up last spring. A spokesman for Kach, said the squatters would not move. Kach is the Israeli arm of the U.S.-based Jewish Defense League.

The radio said Mr. Arens made the decision to dismantle the settlement "to safeguard security and public order." The move followed the arrests of four Kach members on charges of firing weapons at Palestinian homes in Hebron and at Arab vehicles on West Bank roads.

The police and the secret service have also attempted to link Kach to the death of a peace activist, Emil Grunzweig, in a grenade explosion Feb. 10 outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office in Jerusalem.

Mr. Grunzweig was among thousands of protesters who were demanding the removal of Ariel Sharon as defense minister in compliance with the recommendations of the Beirut massacre inquiry. Mr. Sharon gave up that post Feb. 12.



Lebanese Army troops took control Monday of the last part of Beirut port still controlled by rightist Christian militiamen. The government has decided to close all illegal ports.

Violence Returns to the West Bank Israeli Press Notes Pattern but Is Split on Its Cause

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank — Snow from the hardest winter in decades clings stubbornly to the Judean hills above the highway winding north to Jerusalem. Glistening in the sun, the snow gives a deceptively placid appearance to the rocky countryside of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

But the warm sun suggests spring, and when spring came to the West Bank a year ago it was accompanied by violence. Following the dismissal of several elected Arab mayors by Israeli authorities, the territory erupted in disturbances. Before it was over, 10 Arabs and two Israeli soldiers had been killed and 123 others, 90 of them Arabs, had been injured.

Now as spring returns, there is a growing concern in Israel over the tension between the Arab inhabitants and the Jewish settlers in the territory. The concern has been heightened by a series of recent incidents:

• An explosive device went off beside a mosque during morning prayers on Feb. 25 in the heart of this Arab city south of Jerusalem. Two men were injured and two automobiles damaged as a result of the blast. A window of the mosque near where the device was planted remains shattered; the stone wall around it blackened from the explosion.

• On Feb. 27, four bullets smashed through the front window of the home of Mohammed Nasser Jaabari, who lives across an orchard from the Jewish settlement of Qiryat Arba. Mr. Jaabari's 4-year-

old daughter, Alia, who was watching television with her family at the time, was slightly injured in her right foot by shrapnel.

• The next day, gunfire struck an Arab car on the outskirts of Hebron. There were no injuries, but the incident was among those that prompted the liberal newspaper Davar to deplore that "Wild West" atmosphere that seems to be infecting the West Bank.

• The following day, settlers from the Jewish community of Carmel, southeast of Hebron, detained and later turned over to police two Arab youths they accused of throwing rocks at their cars. Mustafa Natshe, the acting mayor of Hebron, charges that the settlers invaded a classroom of an Arab school to seize the youths. The Israeli Army, which is in charge of policing the West Bank, said it knows of no evidence to support the charge.

The settlers have their own list of complaints against the Arabs. In January, Esther Ohana, a young Israeli woman, was struck in the head by a rock as she was riding through the West Bank in a military vehicle.

She died without regaining consciousness last month, a few days after Emil Grunzweig, an Israeli peace activist, was killed by a hand grenade explosion during a demonstration outside the office of Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The much greater attention given both here and abroad to Mr. Grunzweig's death further embittered the settlers.

Last month as well, a grenade was thrown at two Israeli vehicles near Bethlehem and gunfire struck an Israeli car near Hebron. One

man was injured in the latter incident.

The disturbing pattern has been noted in recent days in the Israeli press, which has split along partisan lines about the causes.

"There are frequent violent acts of harassment and bullying by the settlers against the Arab population, acts which cannot be justified by any need for self-defense," the independent newspaper Haaretz said Tuesday. "It is the right of every person living in the territories ruled by Israel that his blood not be for the taking," it added.

But the conservative newspaper Yediot Ahronot, unlike Haaretz a supporter of Mr. Begin's government and its settlement policies, declared in its own editorial Wednesday: "The problem is not to stop the violent frenzy of the settlers in the West Bank — to crush the Jewish reaction to Arab terror — but first of all to crush the basis of Arab terror against Jews, so that the latter will not have to defend themselves."

The paper went on to suggest that the Israeli government remain on the sidelines, allowing the settlers to deal with Arab disturbances on their own terms.

According to Arab officials, that is usually precisely what the Israeli occupation authorities have been doing. Although the Israelis have announced appointment of a special police team to investigate the recent shooting incidents and said they have detained three settlers for questioning in connection with them, Mayor Natshe of Hebron expressed the cynicism of the Arabs about law enforcement toward the Jewish settlers.

"Believe me," he said, "no one will be charged."

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Italy Reopens Trial of 71 Facing Terrorism Charges

ROME — The trial of 71 Negri, a prominent leftist intellectual detained for almost four years, resumed with a hearing Monday. Also on trial are 70 people said to have formed the ideological roots of Italian terrorism.

Mr. Negri, a former professor of political science at Padua University, faces charges of plotting armed insurrection against the state. He has become a symbol of the government's belief that leftist intel-

lectuals were behind the Red Brigades and other groups dedicated to political violence.

The defendants, of whom 21 are in custody, 35 on bail and 15 at large, face charges including murder, robbery, joining an armed band and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

The trial has aroused criticism both for the long pretrial detention of several defendants and for the insurrection charges, which carries a sentence of life imprisonment. There has never been a conviction on the charge in postwar Italy. Monday's hearing was the second since the trial opened, after two postponements, on Feb. 24.

Timor Rebels Blamed In Australian Deaths

JAKARTA — Five Australian journalists were killed in 1975 ago by East Timorese nationalists who suspected them of collaborating with pro-communist guerrillas, the governor of East Timor said Monday.

Guerrillas of the nationalist United Democratic Party of East Timor, then fighting for independence from Portugal, killed the journalists in an attack on the leftist-held town of Balibo, Governor Mario Carrascalao said. Indonesia, which annexed East Timor in 1976, has for years said the Australians were killed in cross fire between guerrillas of the United Democratic Party, later allies of the Indonesians, and leftist Fretilin forces.

Big Shortfall of Rice Is Seen for Indonesia

JAKARTA — Indonesia may be forced to import 2.5 million tons (2.26 million metric tons) of rice at a cost of \$750 million in 1983 because of poor harvests in drought-stricken areas last year, which would make it the world's largest importer of rice, a U.S. Embassy report said Monday.

It said production could be the lowest since 1980, and predicted that production in 1983 would be sharply lower. Indonesia was the world's largest importer of rice in 1979.



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Igor Markevitch Dies; Was Noted Conductor, Composer, Teacher

ANHIER, France — Igor Markevitch, 78, the Russian-born conductor and composer, died in a hospital here Monday. He had been admitted to the hospital after suffering a heart attack Friday, a few days after returning from a tour in Japan, the Soviet Union and Spain.

Mr. Markevitch, who was once described by the Hungarian composer Bela Bartok as "one of the most prodigious personalities of contemporary music," was born in Kiev on July 27, 1912, but his family moved to Switzerland when he was 2.

He took piano lessons and began to compose in Switzerland, then went to Paris to study piano with Alfred Cortot and composition with Nadia Boulanger. He composed his first symphony at the age of 11, and at 17 became a protégé of Serge Diaghilev, director of the Ballets Russes, who commissioned a piano concerto that was a triumph in London, with the composer as soloist. In 1930, when he was 18, his conducting career started with the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Amsterdam.

Other compositions included the ballets "Rébus" and "Icare," "Cantate," with the French poet Jean Cocteau; and the oratorio "Paradise Lost."

He married Kyra Nijinsky, daughter of the dancer Vaslav Nijinsky, in 1936. In 1946 he married Topazia Casati, with whom he had a son, also a conductor, and two daughters.

He spent the war years in Italy and took Italian nationality. He concentrated on conducting after World War II, first reorganizing the Maggio Musicale Orchestra in Florence, then starting his international career.

Mr. Markevitch was principal conductor with orchestras in Stockholm, Montreal, and Havana in the 1950s, becoming conductor of the Lamoureux Orchestra in Paris in 1958, but resigning after three years of a five-year contract after a row with the musicians.

He was conductor or artistic director subsequently with the orchestras of Spanish radio and television and the Monte Carlo Opera.

Mr. Markevitch was a noted teacher of conducting, holding classes at the Salzburg Mozarteum, the Mexican Pan-American Conferences, and in Moscow, where the conservatory created a chair of conducting for him.

He wrote several books, and last year published an annotated encyclopedia of Beethoven's symphonies. He was working on a treatise on conducting when he died. His

many recordings include first recordings of works by Luigi Dallapiccola, Darius Milhaud and other 20th-century composers.

To celebrate his 70th anniversary last year, he conducted the Orchestre National de France at the Salle Pleyel in Paris in a program that included works of his own.

Cathy Berberian

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — Cathy Berberian, 57, a mezzo-soprano who excelled with interpretations of classical works as well as modern music, died Sunday of a heart attack, associates said Monday.

Mrs. Berberian was stricken in her Rome hotel after coming to the capital to perform in a special program for Italian television, the friends said. She had recorded a version of the "Internationale" for a program commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The program, with her performance, is to be broadcast Friday.

A longtime resident of Milan, Mrs. Berberian was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, of Armenian parents. She was a Fulbright scholar and studied at the Verdi Conservatory in Milan. Her singing career began in the 1950s in Italy and she gained fame for her interpretations of composers ranging from Monteverdi to John Cage. Stravinsky, Hans Werner Henze and Darius Milhaud were among the composers who wrote works especially for her.

She was particularly associated with the music of the Italian composer Luciano Berio, whom she married in 1950. Mr. Berio wrote a number of works inspired by her virtuosity, wit and vivid stage presence.

The singer's repertoire ranged from 17th-century works to contemporary opera, folk songs and forgotten salon pieces. She was perhaps best-known for a series of solo recitals built around different themes — 19th-century salon music, a survey of Italian song, famous instrumental music in little-known vocal versions — and accompanied by her own scholarly and witty commentary.

Of her own compositions, the best known was "Stripody," for solo voice accompanied by animated cartoons. She also taught extensively in Europe and the United States.

Other deaths: **Lutz Eigendorf**, 26, a former international soccer player who appeared six times for East Germany before defecting in 1979 and playing for the West German clubs Kaiserslautern and Eintracht



Igor Markevitch

Brunswick, of injuries suffered in an automobile crash Sunday night near Brunswick.

John A. Nette Jr., 73, the Democratic governor of Rhode Island from 1961 to 1963, Sunday in Providence of heart failure.

Albert V. Dix, 82, the chairman of Dix Newspapers and president of The Times-Leader of Martins Ferry, Ohio, Friday in Honolulu, where he had been ill for more than a month.

Genevieve de Dampierre, 65, a member of a distinguished French family that included nobility and California pioneers, Friday at her home in San Francisco after a lengthy illness.

Barbie Condition Is 'Satisfactory' After Operation

LYONS — Klaus Barbie was reported in satisfactory condition in Edouard Herriot Hospital on Monday after an emergency hernia operation, but his daughter was barred from visiting the wartime Gestapo chief of Lyons.

Barbie, 69, is expected to stay hospitalized at least a week. Informal sources said he might later be put in a nearby hospital that specializes in kidney diseases. His daughter said Barbie also has a nervous system disorder.

Barbie was allowed a two-hour visit Saturday with his daughter, Ute Messner, who lives in Austria. She sought permission to visit her father after his operation Sunday.

Sources close to Barbie's defense lawyer said Mrs. Messner decided to return home after failing to receive authorization to meet with her father a second time.

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Blacks Cling to Condemned South African Town

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Hilda Gamede, an 82-year-old widow, says that whenever she goes to collect her state pension, officials tell her to "go and get married" instead.

"They don't want to pay," Mrs. Gamede said as she sat in the parlor of her house in Driefontein, a village of black peasant farmers 200 miles (320 kilometers) south-east of here.

Others in the parlor nodded, for many elderly women in Driefontein have had the same experience. "They want the ladies to get married so the gentlemen must support them," said another Driefontein resident, Victor Mqele.

The other elderly people in the crowded parlor laughed at the white officials' actions, but it was a kind of gallows humor, for they suspected that the withholding of their pensions was another device to make their lives in Driefontein unbearable.

For Driefontein is a village under a death sentence. Pretoria has decreed that the people in it and all other black communities must be trucked to "homelands," the 14 percent of South Africa set aside for black occupation. Half a million blacks have already been swept off such "black spots" as Driefontein to the homelands to join three times that number of people displaced from "white" South Africa by other policies designed to promote territorial apartheid.

But unlike many other people who were unable to resist eviction, the 5,000 Driefontein villagers have made clear that they plan to stay put. They were so angry when officials painted white numbers on gravestones in their cemetery in preparation for reburials in the homelands that Pretoria gave orders for the numbers to be removed.

"When we bury our dead," said Saul Mkhize, leader of the villagers, "we expect them, as all other people do, to rest in peace." He added, "We paid for our land and wish to keep it."

Elderly black people have long been earmarked as particular targets for removal from white areas.

Responsibility for their pensions and whatever other social security they may need is being transferred from the Pretoria government to the homeland authorities. If the government has its way, the people of Driefontein will be split up, with Zululand sent to one homeland and Swaziland to another.

Not only pensions but other responsibilities as well are being shifted to the homelands, including education, housing, health and welfare services.

When the people of Driefontein heard they were to be relocated,

they wrote to the minister of cooperation and development, Pieter Kooijman, to place their opposition on record and to remind him that he was once understood to have said the government would not forcibly resettle anyone. They have enlisted the help of the legal resources center in Johannesburg, a public-interest law firm.

Mr. Kooijman replied: "The position regarding the future of Driefontein is as follows: (a) The dam in the Assagay River will, on completion, flood some of the Driefontein properties, and (b) it is a decision of Parliament that the people of Driefontein must be settled elsewhere. Therefore, only the terms under which the move will take place are negotiable."

A dam is being built nearby, but it is not clear to what extent it will inundate Driefontein. In any event, the Driefontein people suspect the dam is a "changing technique of forcing people out," Mr. Mkhize said. The "presence of the police in battle dress" had been used to intimidate people.

The government has promised that it will provide "rations free of charge for three days" during the relocation and that tents and prefabricated houses will be temporarily loaned.

But Mr. Mqele, who remembers his father's buying his freehold plot, said, "If the government says I must move, they can just come and shoot me."

U.S. Executive in Bogotá Kidnapped, Guards Slain

The Associated Press

BOGOTÁ — An American oil company executive was kidnapped Monday and his two bodyguards were killed when his automobile was intercepted on a Bogotá street by unidentified gunmen. No group immediately claimed responsibility.

Police and witnesses said four men had fired submachine guns from a car at the vehicle of Kenneth S. Bishop, the production manager for Texaco's Colombian subsidiary, Texas Petroleum, as he was on his way to work in northern Bogotá. It was not known whether Mr. Bishop was wounded. He has lived in Colombia for about 25 years.

The bodyguards, who were retired Colombian soldiers, were killed in the attack. Mr. Bishop's

car crashed into another car. The reports said he was then dragged from his vehicle and thrown into the car of the kidnappers, which sped away.

Four years ago leftist guerrillas abducted the company's general manager, Nicolas Escobar, a Colombian. He was killed when the police burst into the hiding place of the kidnappers.

Police said there had been 63 kidnappings in January.

U.K. Marines in Brawls

Reuters

OSLO — More than 20 civilians were taken to hospitals after weekend brawls with British marines in the Gudbrandsdal Valley, north of Oslo. The marines have been here on maneuvers for several weeks.

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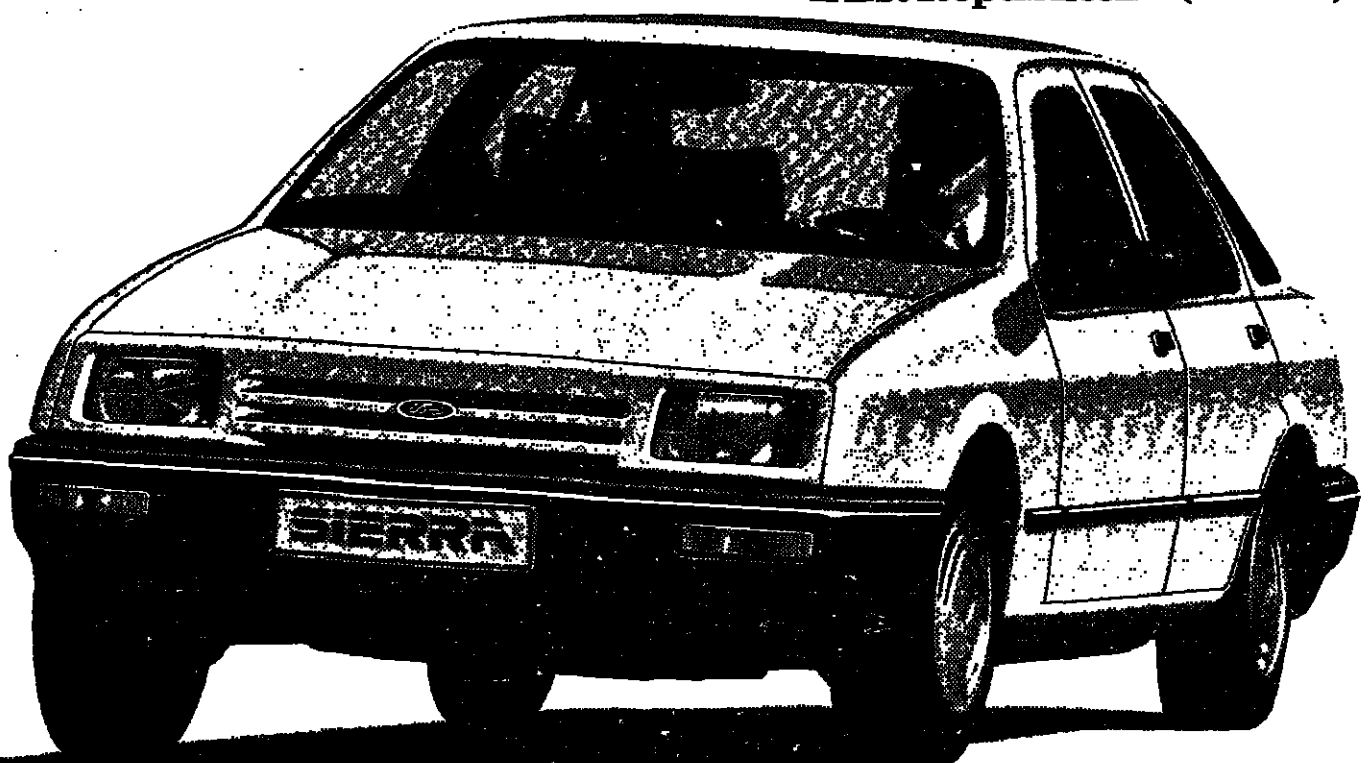
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Voters' Message

The West European elections of the week-end have shown how slight the appeal really is of political adventure and risk and how moderate Europe's voters are today. West Germany has afforded a small place in the Bundestag to its Greens, but at the same time prudently placed the Christian Democrats of Helmut Kohl in a position to govern all but alone. In France, insofar as the election was a fair measure, voters would seem to have reconfirmed former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's consistent contention that the country wants to be governed from the center.

Voters seem mainly to have been moved by economic conditions, searching for answers to unemployment and faltering economies, and in the French case, soaring external debt. They expressed themselves in the only way voters have: In France, they rebuked the "ins," and in West Germany they essentially endorsed the political resignation that brought the "outs" to power.

These results should be a lesson to those Americans who have insisted that Europe is drifting leftward: It is politically demoralized — "Finlandized," disarmed by the Soviet threat, taken by strange ideologies — all popu-

lar themes in Mr. Reagan's Washington and among conservative U.S. commentators.

This previous American appraisal of the West European situation, now demonstrably in error, nonetheless creates the conditions for a new mistake. This would be for Washington to conclude that the alliance is in fine shape after all, and that West Europeans are entirely comfortable with Washington's policies, notably including those concerning arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union and the deployment of new nuclear missiles.

Very large policy disagreements continue to separate a great many Europeans — including Germans who voted for Mr. Kohl — from the present American government. The West Germans demonstrated Sunday that they continue to depend upon the alliance, do not wish to place their trust in Soviet good will, do not accept a moral "neutrality" between the United States and the Soviet Union, and have little confidence in some prospective new German course midway between the superpowers.

In this perspective, the West German vote was a vote for NATO. It would be a mistake, though, to interpret it as equally a vote for American policy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Small Dent in Steel

The top leaders of U.S. steel unions and companies are breathing easier now that local union presidents have ratified a new 41-month contract. The beleaguered companies gained significant concessions. The unions obtained a face-saving promise that saved monies would go to modernize facilities. Both sides avoided a strike in August that might have cost them billions in lost sales.

But there is no cause for great public cheer. The pact makes only a dent in the cost of manufacturing steel in the United States. It leaves the industry vulnerable to foreign competition and consumers vulnerable to pressure for more import protection. It also suggests that big labor is not yet ready for more drastic remedies to drastic problems.

The steelworkers will take an immediate pay cut of \$1.25 an hour, sacrifice some cost-of-living raises and yield some vacation time. That is significant for a once-powerful union. The companies should save about \$2 billion in the first year.

By the end of the contract the steelworkers will have lost 16 percent of their total compensation, which, including benefits, now averages \$25 an hour. That will not, however, go far to close the \$13-an-hour gap between steel wages in the United States and abroad.

And since labor represents only 35 percent of the cost of making steel, production costs

will decline only 5 percent. That means Japanese, Korean and Brazilian steel will still reach Seattle or Houston for less than American steel. And it means the elected officials whom the steelworkers' negotiator, Joseph Orlowski, calls the "fuzzy heads in Washington," will remain under pressure to block imports.

Given their industry's predicament, the most notable aspect of the new contract is how little the unions conceded. The steel industry lost \$3 billion last year; four of every 10 workers were laid off. This depression might have been expected to create strong incentives for labor to help arrest the decline. But in November, local leaders rejected wage concessions averaging 18 percent. The new pact, concluded only after General Motors threatened to buy foreign steel, still leaves steel wages 80 percent higher than the average in manufacturing.

Steelworkers labor hard for their \$25 an hour. But so do Americans who work for much less, in textile mills, TV repair shops and warehouses — and who indirectly pay the \$25 whenever they buy a car or a can of peas. It is understandable that well-organized workers are loath to give back wages that they won when foreign producers could not deliver the goods. But in an economy struggling to regain competitiveness, what is understandable is not necessarily wise.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The News From Germany

The West German election result is the best news Europe could get in these difficult times. The result shows that the West Germans do not want any experimenting with the security policy. The Christian Democrats allowed no compromise regarding NATO's double-track decision, and have therefore won respect and support among the voters. The result will have a positive effect on the talks in Geneva.

—Morgenbladet (Oslo).

In this climate, in this sense of possible apocalypse, the German Social Democrats were victims. They were sure winners at the beginning of the campaign, but they slowly lost strength as the world showed its concerns and West Germany felt itself at the center of European destiny. Kohl believed in what Vogel refused to believe: When a worker has to choose between the survival of humanity and a job, he votes for the job.

—Corriere della Sera (Milan).

A clear majority of the German electorate has decided that Helmut Kohl should stay in office for the next four years. This is a positive development not only for the political stability, but also for the much-needed economic recovery in the Western world. The results are also satisfying for the future of NATO.

—De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

Polite Look at Poland

The report on Poland just published by the United Nations Human Rights Commission contains 65 pages, and 55 of them consist of reproductions of Polish laws, military government pronouncements and the text of a televised speech by General Jaruzelski. Only three pages are accorded the massive criticisms of non-government bodies, and the summing-up by the commission's president, a model of polite reticence, concludes that martial law conforms to the letter of the Polish constitution and the UN Convention on Human Rights.

Only on compatibility between the new Pol-

ish law on trade unions and the right of coalition is it conceded that there may be "reservations" — and even here the reservations are those of the International Labor Organization and not of the commission itself. The strongest criticism the report allows itself is that "it might appear" that some provisions of recent Polish legislation are "not yet completely" in conformity with international law. This toothless document needs to be compared with the commission's annual ceremonial condemnations of countries like Chile, South Africa and Israel.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Grimacing at the Mirror

It is true that the U.S. leading indicators have jumped; but this should not excite the markets. Basing investment policy on the leading indicators is a bit like grimacing at the mirror to cheer yourself up. The indicators are strongly influenced by the market itself. Meanwhile, the world banking crisis has only been postponed, not solved. Commercial banks are becoming impatient at rescue schemes that have the effect of depressing the earnings of banks which have been prudent to support those which have not.

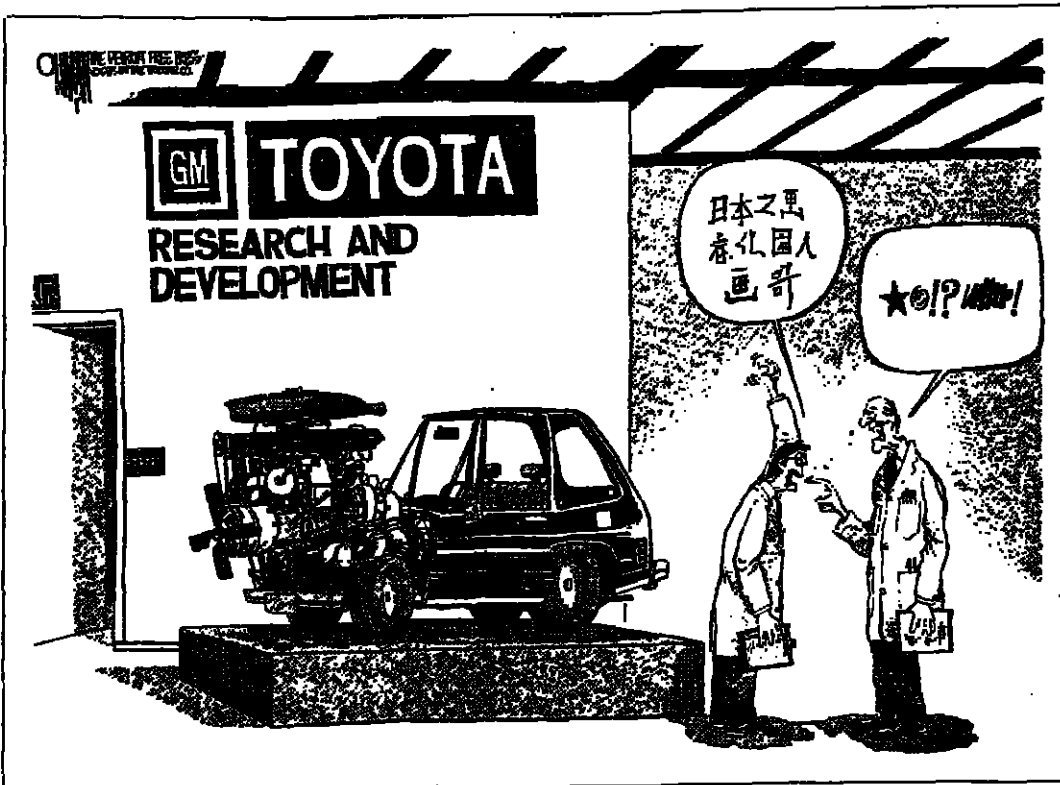
—The Financial Times (London).

The Nonaligned Image

We had hoped that India, although not exactly nonaligned, would try to project a better image of herself to the nonaligned movement's members and to the rest of the world, but after the foreign ministers' meeting we can almost forecast a repetition of what happened in Havana at the last summit.

At the start of the summit we would like to remind the august personages gathered in New Delhi about what a genuinely nonaligned country has said. The Burmese government in quitting the movement after the Havana summit said in its statement: "The principles of the movement are not recognizable any more; they are not merely dead, they are dying."

—The Nation Review (Bangkok).



A Hawk's-Eye View of Reagan's Strategic Policy

By Maxwell D. Taylor

The writer was Army chief of staff from 1955 to 1959 and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1962 to 1964.

WASHINGTON — For an unregenerate hawk, these are unhappy times. Congress appears ready to make substantial cuts in the defense budget and the administration seems to lack convincing evidence of the need for its major military programs. This shows up two principal faults in the Reagan strategic policy — a defective concept of deterrence, and a belief in the continued validity of the so-called Triad doctrine.

As to deterrence, it is generally agreed that the reason for having strategic weapons is to deter the Russians from attacking the United States and its allies. But how can we Americans be sure our forces will have this effect? Administration spokesmen would respond that, to achieve deterrence, we must have strategic forces at least equal to the Russians in numbers of weapons, warheads, megatonnage and the like. Hence the objective of U.S. policy has been to acquire quickly the weapons

needed to catch up with or exceed the Russians.

The reasoning behind this is unsound. It is not numbers of weapons that will restrain Moscow, it is their destruction potential, which depends largely on their reliability in getting to target and their ability to survive in combat. Thus destruction potential, not raw numbers, should be the measure of adequacy for American forces, one based not upon what the Russians have but on what U.S. security is likely to require.

Furthermore, fear caused by potential destruction is not the only thing that contributes to deterrence. Soviet leaders may also be deterred by uncertainties that plague them at night, such as the unpredictable performance of their strategic weapons,

which, like U.S. weapons, are of necessity incompletely tested; the way an American president might react to a nuclear attack; and the likely behavior of the Soviet people and unfriendly neighboring states under such circumstances.

It is also just possible that Soviet leaders may have no intention of ever attacking the United States with nuclear weapons because they have no national objective important enough to run this risk. Or they may believe they have surer and safer ways of getting what they want — for example, depending on the intimidation of Western leaders or awaiting the "inevitable" collapse of world capitalism in a record with Marxist-Leninist expectations.

But since we cannot know the Rus-

The Danger of Failure In the U.S.-Greek Talks

By John O. Iatrides

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Recent signals on both sides of the Atlantic — including a demonstration in Athens against the U.S. presence and the Reagan administration's proposal to double military aid to Turkey in the 1984 fiscal year — may bode ill for the negotiations, begun in October, on the future of the U.S. military bases in Greece.

The United States maintains more

than two dozen military facilities in Greece — large depots, radar stations, communications centers and intelligence-gathering stations — earned by more than 400 separate agreements. As endorses of American activity beyond Greece's effective control, they are embarrassing reminders of the days when Athens was Washington's obedient client.

Because much of this mission is secret, the value of these bases is difficult to determine. It may be assumed that they greatly facilitate the American presence in the Eastern Mediterranean and serve as fulcrums in an arrangement by which the United States continues to maintain the military balance between Greece and Turkey, satisfying Athens's security needs.

What is certain is that the bases cannot remain unless the Greek government feels they serve Greek as well as American interests. Athens believes that such exclusively American facilities, directed against Greece's friends and neighbors in the Arab world and elsewhere, constitute a political liability and could prompt armed retaliation. — by John O. Iatrides, a former American ambassador in which Greece played no part.

Athens wants a new, comprehensive agreement of 10 to 15 years' duration and the right to subject the matter to annual review. Washington is believed to prefer a treaty of at least 20 years' duration and far less frequent reviews. Athens demands a formal declaration that the bases will be used exclusively for the purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Washington considers such a statement unacceptable.

Athens would prefer to see the bases under joint command and to have access to intelligence gathered by them; Washington insists that Greece has no need for such intelligence and that joint command is either meaningless or impossible to enforce.

Finally, Athens wants the annual rent, perhaps to serve as a hedge against inflation, to be set at a level of \$100 million. Washington will not agree to more than \$30 million to \$50 million. Beyond these specific issues, Athens wants Washington's help in maintaining a military balance with Turkey and, despite vigorous denials, would welcome American pressure on Ankara for a settlement of the Aegean and Cyprus controversies.

Although the two bargaining positions are not easily reconcilable, compromise should not be beyond reach. It should be possible to agree on a duration of the new agreement longer than the Greeks want but subject to frequent review. Many secondary installations can be eliminated or consolidated, and the highly visible base at the Athens airport can be turned over to the Greek Air Force, with appropriate rights reserved for the Americans. More generous compensation can be offered in the form of military credits and sales that would enable Greece to maintain an acceptable arms balance with Turkey. Such concessions would satisfy Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's domestic opposition and make it possible for him to allow the more important bases to remain.

The danger is that each side will misjudge its bargaining strength and expect the other to capitulate. The Greeks may convince themselves that the bases are so valuable that Washington will accept virtually any terms in order to keep them open. And the Americans may decide that the Greeks need weapons, credits and support against Turkey so desperately that they will have to allow the bases to remain on Washington's terms. The worst mistake would be for the Reagan administration to try to browbeat the Papandreu government into submission by offering Turkey increased amounts of military aid.

A failure of the negotiations would damage both countries' vital interests. Whatever the long-term prospects for Mr. Papandreu's neutralism, Greece needs American military assistance and diplomatic good will. The United States, in turn, stands to gain from an accommodation with an independent-minded, secure Greece, able to host American bases.

The writer is professor of international politics at Southern Connecticut State University. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

Building Down to Nuclear Stability

By Edmund Muskie

The writer was secretary of state in the Carter administration.

WASHINGTON — Something important is stirring in the Senate. For the first time in memory a serious and far-reaching arms control proposal has originated within the Armed Services Committee. It has already won the warm endorsement of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and many other senators.

Senators William S. Cohen and Sam Nunn have proposed a "mutual guaranteed build-down of nuclear forces." Under the plan, the United States and the Soviet Union would pledge to eliminate from their operations forces of two nuclear warheads for each newly deployed warhead. The concept, if suspiciously simple, holds promise as a principle to reconcile the objectives of arms control with the imperatives of military planning. It is the kind of constructive initiative for which those of us who support a nuclear freeze have been waiting.

One can understand the concept's merit best by considering how it might be put into effect. Of most immediate interest would be strategic nuclear forces and long-range theater nuclear systems, the weapons being discussed in the Geneva negotiations. All the latter weapons are essentially strategic, in the sense that they threaten critical targets in the heartlands of the two alliances. Altogether, these long-range systems probably carry 12,000 to 15,000 nuclear warheads on each side. Unless negotiated limits are soon imposed, these arsenals may continue to grow.

The build-down rule would prevent any such growth. Force modernization would mean, simultaneously, greater force reduction. The plan would challenge both governments to move promptly toward the real reductions they profess to desire. While the pace and composition of such re-

The plan would challenge both superpowers to move promptly toward the real reductions they profess to desire.

side. Those numbers are compatible with both President Ronald Reagan's proposal in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks and the Soviet counteroffers.

To verify such reductions, the parties could employ procedures elaborated in previous negotiations. The so-called counting rules negotiated during the 1970s would be invaluable in confirming the numbers of warheads being eliminated. For example, a Soviet SS-18 missile would be assumed to have 10 warheads, an American Poseidon missile 14. Eliminating missiles and aircraft would be necessary to demonstrate removal of warheads.

In verifying these activities, the Standard Consultative Commission established in 1972 would be indispensable. The build-down would

build upon the vital precedents of earlier strategic agreements.

As a result of a build-down, the American and Soviet military establishments would be both liberated and constrained. They would have broad flexibility to choose which new systems to deploy, but they would have to decide whether modernization was worth the price. Presumably, as forces began to shrink, the military incentives would favor emphasizing the most survivable weapons, thereby promoting strategic stability.

One could strengthen those incentives for stability by incorporating some of the ideas that Representative Albert Gore and others have advanced to phase out the most dangerous weapons, multiple-warhead ICBMs. For example, if a side chose to deploy smaller, single-warhead missiles, it might be allowed to do so at a replacement ratio of two new warheads for three currently deployed warheads. This would still ensure reduction but would favor the less threatening missiles now attracting interest in the president's Commission on Strategic Forces.

Not only is the build-down concept technically and strategically sound; it is also politically appealing. It would respond to the fundamental concerns of both those who favor and those who oppose a nuclear freeze. In the interest of stability, some weapons modernization would be permitted, but there would be no modernization without reductions.

The guaranteed build-down could be the rallying point for a bipartisan coalition linking Congress and the executive in a renewed effort to blend diplomacy and defense. And forging such a coalition remains the key to effective negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The Washington Post.

Why Governments Should Keep Oil Prices High

By René Foch

PARIS — The trend to lower oil prices is a godsend opportunity that the leaders of the industrialized democracies should seize when they meet in Williamsburg in late May. They should decide to freeze prices for consumer sales at the current high levels and impose compensating taxes when market prices decrease.

The sums thus raised would provide a bonanza for national treasuries, but would be relatively painless to consumers already used to high oil prices. The European Community could use these taxes to help solve the problem of the British contribution — the discrepancy between what the British put into EC coffers and what they get out. The community could also help finance its inclusion of Spain and Portugal.

In the United States the new income would reduce the staggering budget deficits. In Japan it might allow the new prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, to increase military spending to a level more commensurate with Japan's economic weight and with U.S. desires.

It would also give governments of the industrial nations a sounder base from which to help rescue the struggling poorer countries.

The principal argument against such a proposal is this: It would be better to let oil prices fall and let each customer decide what to do with the money saved. An answer to that is given in a recent report of the International Energy Agency in Paris. It studied two scenarios based on different national growth rates. In each case, after 1985 "the combination of OECD and developing countries' oil imports would tend eventually to exceed available supplies in

the world oil market by considerable margins. Such imbalance between supply and demand would tend to cause further price increases and could contribute to renewed market disruptions, triggering sudden and massive price rises.

What that means is that when the economy picks up, a third oil shock is possible. The question is whether the Western world will be caught unprepared again. People who favor a reliance on market forces must be reminded of the frightful mess these forces produced twice before.

Under my proposal, users in the industrialized countries would pay to their governments, in the form of taxes, the difference between the high prices of today and the lower prices of tomorrow, in order to avoid pay-

ing much bigger sums to OPEC governments later.

The political difficulties of achieving a consensus to do this are unquestionably substantial. But an agreement at the international level, which could be reached at the Williamsburg economic summit, would certainly help to overcome any domestic opposition.

The writer, a former high official of the European Community and an EC honorary director-general, comments on international affairs in the French press. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

comparing their state of affairs past and present.

G.M. SPRENGER, Amsterdam.

Aid to Turkey

Regarding "Greeks Protest Reagan Aid Plan" and "Facing the Brutality" (IHT, Feb. 5-6 and Feb. 11).

The Reagan administration's proposal to increase military and economic aid to Turkey for the 1984 fiscal year is consistent with its decision to continue aid to El Salvador. In both instances, it reflects muddled priorities.

Turkey has not made satisfactory progress toward restoring democracy, and continues human rights violations. Wounding Turkey will not resolve recent bickering over American military bases in Greece. It will only

strengthen a repressive regime while weakening Greece's position in NATO and undermining the efforts of some West European countries to pressure Turkey on rights.

KAREN J. PILIGIAN, London.

Tax Myths

Regarding "America's Corporate Tax Game" (IHT, Feb. 15).

Robert J. Samuelson tells us that it is a myth to believe that a tax on corporations is not a tax on us. And so, he thinks that abolishing the tax on corporations is not such a bad idea. Let us assume he is right about the myth. After all, corporations just pass on their costs to their customers. There is another, happier way to look at it. Mr. Samuelson's conclusion can be turned around. If corpo-

rations do just pass taxes along then why not tax corporations only? The consumers would pay anyway.

The cost of collecting taxes would be much reduced. Corporations keep their accounts much more carefully than does the average taxpayer. Besides, there are less fewer business taxes. People earning dividends would not be subject to double taxation. Best of all, consider the relief to the average citizen, who would have no tax withheld, who need not spend days each April filling out incomprehensible IRS forms, who no longer need feel guilty about the items of dubious validity that he might be tempted to claim as deductions. Of course, prices would go up, but prices keep going up in any event.

MURRAY EDEN, Lausanne, Switzerland.

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Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 7)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
46% 41% 42%	2.00	1.50	5.7	5.8	28%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
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Brazil Withdraws Payment Request

BASEL — Brazil has withdrawn a request for a three-month extension of repayment on part of the \$1.2-billion loan-R was granted in December by central banks acting through the Bank for International Settlements, a senior central banking source said Monday.

Also Monday, central bank governors approved a \$300-million loan to Yugoslavia through the BIS, a central bank source said.

Brazil's central bank president, Carlos Lago, said last week that his country wanted to put off repaying the first portion of the loan totaling \$400 million, until June. But the banking source said Brazil had now agreed to repay the sum March 15. The deadline had already been extended once, from Feb. 28.

The Brazil loan conditions were discussed at the monthly meeting of central bank governors at the BIS. Other central bank sources said there had been considerable reluctance to consider any further extension of repayment conditions.

"It was a bridging loan, and if there is a bridge, one has to be sure there is a stone on the other side," one central banker said.

Brazil signed contracts with commercial banks late last month for new loans totaling \$4.4 billion and refinancing of \$4.7 billion of maturing debt. Last week the International Monetary Fund approved \$5.5 billion in loans to Brazil.

Concerning the Yugoslavia loan, the source said that about \$300 million would be available immediately, with \$200 million more expected to be available soon once technical problems over collateral had been solved. The credit is a bridging loan over six months, the source said.

The \$200-million portion is to be loaned directly from the BIS against gold collateral, the source said. He said a problem arose because Yugoslavia had clauses in loan agreements with other lenders promising not to give better collateral to a new lender.

But Yugoslavia has obtained waivers from most of the banks concerned, and only a few remaining details remain to be worked out, he said.

The source said that the new loans to Brazil and Yugoslavia were part of a broader effort by the BIS to provide liquidity to developing countries.

The source also said that the BIS was considering other ways to provide liquidity to developing countries, such as through the use of letters of credit.

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Withdrawal Request

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1983

COMMODITIES

By H.J. MARDENBERG

Trend in Futures Industries
Is Toward Cash Settlements

NEW YORK — What do the leaders of the futures industry talk about at their annual conference besides having had another year of record volume and profits? Their problems, of course.

One of the problems discussed at the Futures Industry Association conference in Boca Raton, Florida, last week was the system of delivering physical commodities against futures and a possible solution to the disputes it creates — the settlement of contracts in cash.

Although fewer than 5 percent of the futures contracts traded last year actually involved deliveries of goods, the cost of litigating disputes over the quality, warehousing, transport and other delivery factors soars each year, along with volume. Last year, for example, 112.4 million futures contracts were traded, up from 96.5 million in 1981.

In fact, delivery problems rank second to the collection of debts each year. "No one has put a dollar cost on these problems, but we all know they are enormous and growing," said Leo Melamed, special counsel to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Even when the delivery system works well, he said, the price of the delivered commodities are usually adjusted through discounts or premiums to reflect quality, geographic location, transport and other factors that often distort the value of the futures contract.

Those who stand for delivery can make money when the cash price of the commodity is above the futures price. They do this by having their brokers exchange the futures for the goods in the form of warehouse receipts and then selling the receipts in the cash market.

Others who normally take delivery are those who use futures as "paper warehouses." Rather than finance inventory, commodity users, exporters and manufacturers buy futures with deliveries calculated to match their needs.

But the prospect of having to take delivery usually drives many small traders out of a market weeks before a contract expires, thus often denying them potential profits, Mr. Melamed pointed out, and this breeds many disputes as well.

The cost of litigating disputes over the quality, warehousing and other delivery factors is soaring.

Purpose of Market

"But the naysayers insist that a futures contract that is settled in cash is gambling," he added. "We say that the prime purpose of a futures market is to afford trade hedgers with a means of insurance against adverse price moves. Yes, speculators are a vital part of the futures market, but so are the willing risk takers in the insurance or any other market."

Recently, Mr. Melamed's exchange proposed that its new futures in gasoline offer traders the option of settling their contracts in cash.

Susan M. Phillips, a commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, said: "While cash settlement would certainly reduce the mountain of litigation, it may not be a suitable system for all commodities. On one hand, stock index futures are obviously made to order for cash settlement because they reflect their underlying averages. Also, it is impractical to deliver a basket of hundreds of different shares on the expiration date."

Settling live cattle futures in cash would help because physical deliveries of the animals are difficult. But even so, cattle prices vary greatly from market to market. So do almost all other agricultural commodities. Cash settlement can only work if there is widespread agreement on value at any given moment. This is rarely the case with agricultural commodities.

Index Plan Includes Cash

Nathan Most, vice president in charge of new products at the American Stock Exchange, agreed, noting: "All our proposed stock index and gold bullion options would be settled in cash. Aside from the easy availability of accepted price standards, this system does away with warehouse receipts, the registration of warehouses, and in the case of bullion it eliminates assay delays and disputes over the relative values of different marks on the gold bars."

Thomas A. Russo, partner in the Wall Street law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft and an authority on commodities trading, agreed with the others but offered a view that is rarely aired publicly: "True, cash settlement is one of the most important developments sweeping the industry because it would greatly reduce the chances of squeezing a market when the supply-demand situation is naturally or deliberately distorted."

"By the same token, it raises the question of whether the speculative element that provides the crucial market liquidity for the commercial hedgers would like an antiseptic, homogenized, pasteurized futures market. The same applies to arbitrageurs who also depend on momentary price distortions."

Mr. Russo noted that futures and options markets thrive on price volatility, no matter whether the prices are rising or falling. If this volatility is lacking, both the volume of hedging and speculation dries up, he said.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 7, excluding bank service charges.									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.P.	Sw.	Sc.	DK.
Australia	2.2485	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Canada	1.3275	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
France	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Germany	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Italy	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Japan	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Netherlands	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Spain	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Sweden	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Switzerland	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600

Dollar Values									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.P.	Sw.	Sc.	DK.
Australia	2.2485	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Canada	1.3275	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
France	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Germany	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Italy	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Japan	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Netherlands	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Spain	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600
Sweden	1.3625	1.7115	3.3635	1.3625	6.5575	20.3600	136.7600	13.7600	8.4600

Source: 1982 Irish L. 1) Commercial bank (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (3) Units of 100 c. Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

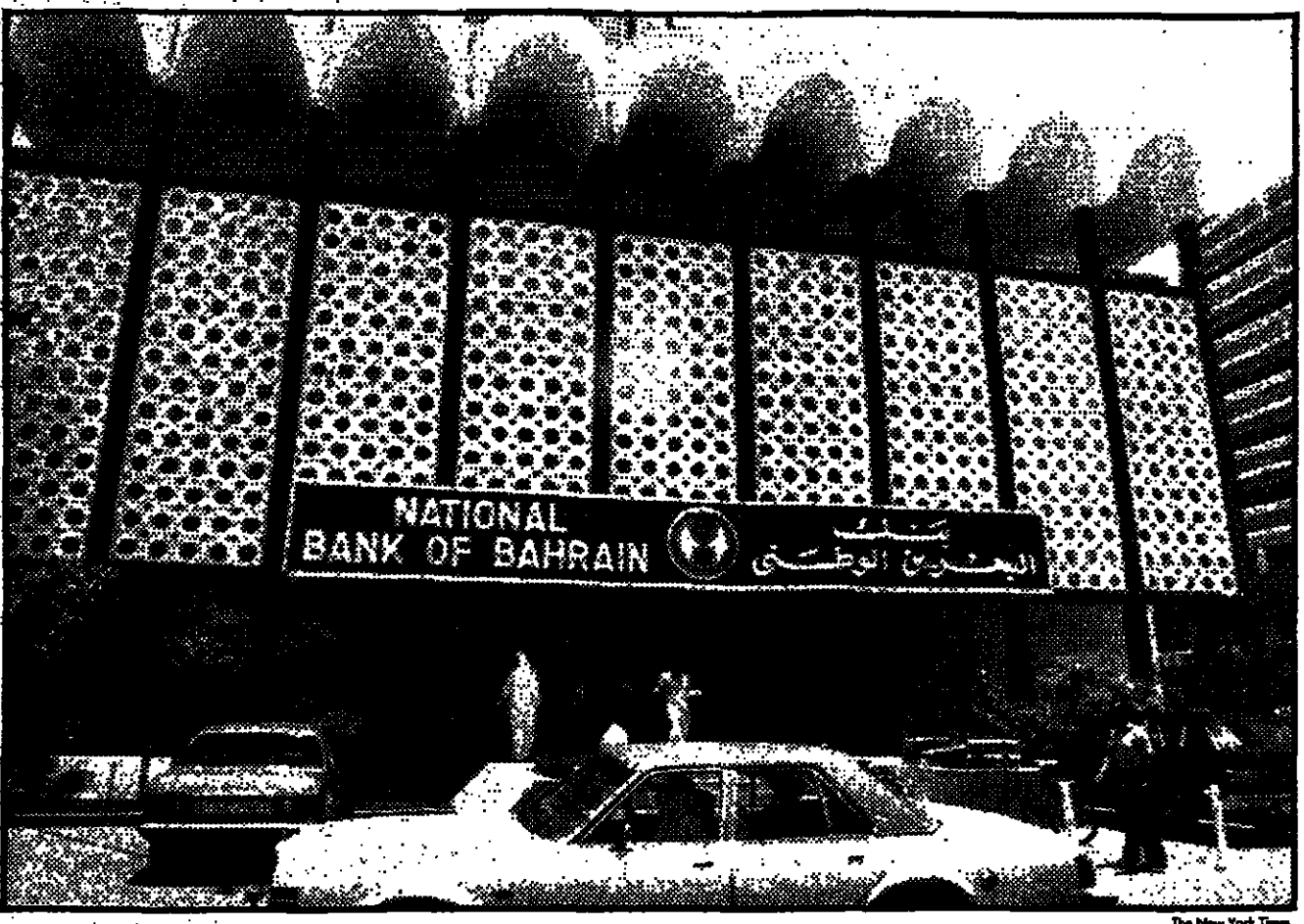
Eurocurrency Deposits March 7									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.P.	Sw.	Sc.	DK.
1 month	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
3 months	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
6 months	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
1 year	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%

Key Money Rates

Key Money Rates									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.P.	Sw.	Sc.	DK.
1 month	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
3 months	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
6 months	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
1 year	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%

GOLD PRICES

Gold Prices									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.P.	Sw.	Sc.	DK.
1 ounce	350.00	130.00	250.00	100.00	400.00	1600.00	1000.00	100.00	50.00
100 ounces	35000.00	13000.00	25000.00	10000.00	40000.00	160000.00	100000.00	10000.00	5000.00



Dozens of banks have been drawn to Bahrain by its location near oil-rich Gulf nations, its laws and its communications.

Foreign Banks in Bahrain Face Test

By Paul Lewis

MANAMA, Bahrain — The foreign banks that have flocked to this tiny island-state off the Saudi Arabian coast in the past few years may soon have to start working harder for their money.

Protectionist moves by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority, the increasing sophistication of banks in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and falling oil prices all suggest that the going will be tougher in this banking capital of the Gulf.

"Bahraini banking is not going to vanish like a desert mirage," said Abdullah Saif, governor of the Bahrain Monetary Agency and the island's chief bank regulator. "But bankers must be more innovative."

Bahrain has been attracting foreign banks at a fast clip since it set out to become the Gulf's banking center in 1975, after the first big oil price explosion brought vast riches to its oil-exporting neighbors.

A walk along al-Khalifa Avenue takes the Western visitor past familiar institutions. Citibank, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Bankers Trust, Lloyds, Grindlays, Paribas and many more established names in international banking are here.

Banks have been drawn to Bahrain primarily by its proximity to the lucrative markets of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. But they have also been attracted by first-rate communications, a time zone that lets dealers trade with Tokyo and Singapore in the morning and with London and New York after lunch, and by permissive banking laws that give

banks operating outside the island — called offshore banking units — freedom from tax, exchange controls, reserve requirements and liquidity ratio requirements.

A pragmatic Arab government, which allows alcohol to be sold freely on the island and tolerates Western lifestyles, also makes Bahrain attractive to foreign bankers, especially after the Islamic restrictions of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Bahrain's offshore banking sector — comprising 71 units with assets of \$59 billion — is now larger than Singapore's and about even with Hong Kong's. In addition, more than 50 foreign banks have established representative offices in Bahrain, which also boasts 19 commercial banks and nine investment banks. The island's population is 350,000.

And the bankers keep coming. Marine Midland, First Boston and Deutsche Bank all plan to open offices this year.

But even as the field grows, Bahraini bankers are concerned about two moves by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority that suggest it may be drawing a bead on the island's offshore banking community.

The Bahrain banks do about 70 percent of their business with the kingdom, lending to local companies, financing trade and providing investment advice. As a result, Bahrain has become the principal market in the Gulf for Saudi riyals, with its banks handling a total estimated at 30 billion riyals (about \$8.7 billion).

Now, however, SAMA has told Saudi banks not to borrow riyals abroad without its permission. It is also considering a tax on foreign bor-

rowing by Saudi companies, which would make it more expensive for them to borrow overseas.

Bankers here see the moves as an attempt to steer domestic loan business toward Saudi Arabia's fast-growing domestic banks and away from Bahrain.

At the Bahrain Monetary Agency, Mr. Saif said he has not been officially informed about the decisions but plans to discuss them with the Saudi authorities next month. "I am sure Saudi Arabia will never do anything that would damage Bahrain banking," he added.

Western bankers here are not so sure, arguing that the whole Gulf banking market is becoming more mature, with Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti banks much larger and more sophisticated than they were five or 10 years ago.

"Whatever these new moves mean in practice, the writing is clearly on the wall," said a British banker, meaning that the Bahrain banks will face more aggressive competition in the future from local banks in the countries they came here to serve.

The answer to the challenge, bankers generally agree, must be a shift in the mixture of services they offer in the changed competitive environment.

The bankers are less worried about the expected plunge in the Gulf states' oil income as production levels and prices slide.

While the region's big oil exporters are expected to get more tightfisted with their money in the future, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have said they will maintain planned spending levels

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Bank of France
Lets Franc Fall
To EMS Floor

By Peter Kenyon

PARIS — The French government let the franc fall Monday to a record low against the Deutsche mark in the European Monetary System in a bid to avoid a further devaluation, Finance Ministry sources said.

Dealers here and in Frankfurt said France would press instead for an upward revaluation of the strong West German currency. But many of them considered a franc devaluation, the third since the Socialists took office nearly two years ago, was inevitable in some form or another.

Pressure on the franc was intense in the wake of reversals for the left in Sunday's French municipal elections and a decisive conservative victory in the West German federal election.

By contrast, West German financial markets soared, with dealers speaking of an unprecedented wave of buying on the stock exchange.

On the foreign exchange market in Paris, so many francs came on offer that the currency at one point fell to 2.899 DM, below its lowest permitted level in the EMS. This triggered the next line of defense for the franc by bringing in the Deutsche Bundesbank, officials said.

The franc was fixed at 2.88 marks at midsession and later firmed to 2.85 after the Bank of France pushed up short term interest rates to make the currency more attractive to buyers.

In Frankfurt, foreign exchange dealers said both the French and Belgian francs could be devalued and the mark be revalued upward as soon as the second round of the French elections next Sunday were out of the way.

Some dealers here suggested the alternative of a temporary French withdrawal from the EMS, a joint float of eight major European currencies.

Up to the end of last week France was paying the full cost of supporting the franc out of its own foreign exchange reserves, currency dealers said.

They estimated that in the two weeks prior to the elections this could have cost France as much as \$1.25 billion.

Dealers in Paris said the Bank of France was forced Monday to make a tactical retreat, but those in Frankfurt were more blunt. The

bank simply gave up supporting the currency, they said.

The franc's drop to its EMS floor automatically opens lines of support through the Fund for European Monetary Cooperation. France can borrow the equivalent of 7.9 billion European currency units (\$7.5 billion) from the joint fund containing contributions from all EMS central banks.

While the franc suffered, the convincing victory of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats set off a West German financial boom.

"The elections cleared away the last obstacle for investors, and the markets had nowhere to go but up," one dealer said.

The effect was felt most in the stock market, where the widely followed Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung index climbed to 282.32, easily surpassing its record high of 273.94 set last Friday.

Dealers said the market was swamped with small orders, a sign that the ordinary investor was buying and not just the big financial institutions.

Blue chips were most in demand. Luxury car maker Daimler-Benz rose 22.20 DM to 449.20 and Deutsche Bank gained 9.80 DM to 290.

Even companies with obvious financial problems saw large demand for their shares. "All stocks were in demand, even the problem children. I've never seen one-day price gains like this," one dealer said.

The demand came from foreign investors as well, especially those expecting the mark to gain against other currencies. The dollar fell nearly three pence to close at 2.3855 DM in London.

West German bonds also made the largest one-day gains seen in several months. Dealers in Frankfurt said the election had cleared the way for further interest rate cuts in West Germany.

The dollar and the pound, both outside the EMS, generally were firm on foreign exchange markets as the European central banks struggled to maintain the parities of the currencies within the float.

In London, the franc briefly traded down to nearly seven to the dollar on reports that the Bank of France had withdrawn from foreign exchange markets. But it later recovered to close at 6.8350 to the dollar, little below its close last Friday.

These securities have all been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

MOSCOM
U.S. \$8,000,000

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1,700,000 Shares of Class B Convertible Common Stock

arranged by
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Merchant Bankers
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London

Management information systems for the telecommunications industry

Moscom Corporation is a New York Corporation which will manufacture and market, in the United States of America and Europe, broad based management information systems for the telecommunications industry. These include modular Telephone Cost Management Systems which are attached to, or integrated within, P.A.B.X. telephone switchboards, and allow the users to obtain, store, and process a variety of detailed information about telephone calls and associated costs.

Moscom's two basic products are:—"TELCOST" aimed at small company and commercial applications, and "GUESTCALL" serving small hotel and hospital markets.

Both products, based on a single printed circuit board with a microprocessor, are suitable for P.A.B.X.s of up to 200 lines and are able to store and process the following information about all calls made by any extension on the P.A.B.X.:—

1. Date;
2. Time;
3. Extension Called;
4. Number Called;
5. Duration;
6. Cost of Call;
7. Client Code; and
8. Exchange Line Used.

Moscom's basic products can provide automatic monthly reports and can respond to specific requests by the user for more detailed or extensive analysis, for example:—

1. List all calls and costs by department;
2. List all calls costing over \$5.00;
3. List all calls having a particular "client code";
4. List all calls made after 1800 hours;
5. List all calls to any particular destination; and
6. List all calls made on any one day.

Moscom's basic products are able to generate over 20 different reports, and these reports can be expanded, in detail and number, by the addition of a "Memory" PCB, which adds ten times as much storage of call information to the basic systems.

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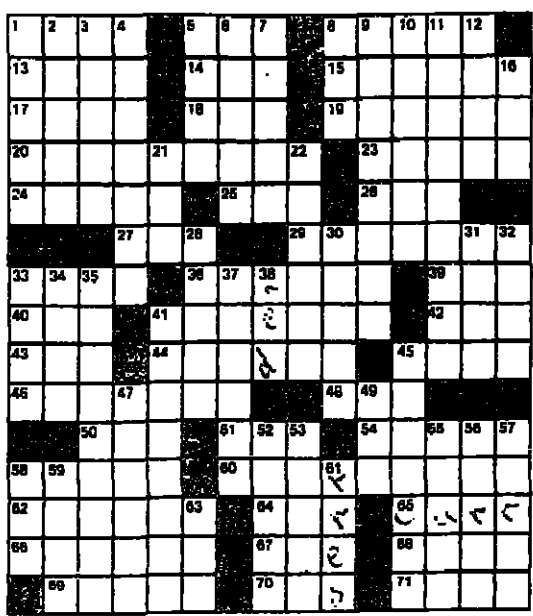
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3%	3%	10%	7%	PGE ₁ E	1.25	12	13	10%	10%	10%	14
7%	7%	10%	7%	PGE ₁ F	1.20	12	13	10%	10%	10%	14

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Ballaball Assemblies
 1944-1972 20-23-2
 1973-1974 24-25-26

TOTAL
 1944-1974 20-23-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS
- 1 Trade center
5 Chicken
8 "Nor iron—
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10 Loveless
13 Solo for Scott
14 Palms
15 Famed cow
owner
17 Scorch
18 Refuge
19 British Prime
Minister: 1945-
51
20 Roosevelt
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24 Brazilian palm
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Longfellow
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46 Sodium
- 48 Equal: Comb.
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51 Ump's
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5 U.S.R. range
6 Tadpole, e.g.
7 Invited
8 Neckpiece
9 Catalyst of a
10 Pass the word
11 Dancing
12 Mars: Comb.
form
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22 Design again
28 Alt
30 Conductor
Georg
31 Best of films
32 File
33 He played
Sonny
Corleone
34 Whence some
vino comes
35 Imperial
Valley lake in
Calif.
37 European
vipers
38 "Rose
rose...
41 Ciceronian
collection
45 Comforted
47 Crystal sets,
e.g.
49 Adage
52 Fright for
Turner
53 Accidental
stroke of luck
55 "The Boot"
56 Berryman
57 Made a boo-
boo
58 Deg. for a
would-be Wood
59 Yours and
min
61 bien
63 A loser at
Waterloo

WEATHER

	HIGH LOW					HIGH LOW			
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F
ALBANY	16	11	35	Shower	LONDON	12	5	34	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	16	11	37	Overcast	LOS ANGELES	14	9	34	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	5	51	Shower	MADRID	16	11	34	Fair
ANKARA	16	11	21	Cloudy	MEXICO	33	21	70	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	11	29	Fair	MANILA	23	23	71	Fair
AUCKLAND	21	16	61	Fair	MIAMI	28	23	73	Cloudy
BANGKOK	30	25	79	Fair	MILAN	17	9	39	Cloudy
BEIJING	11	5	2	Fair	MONTREAL	13	5	23	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	7	4	Fair	MOSCOW	-2	-28	10	Fair
BERMUDA	15	7	4	Overcast	MUNICH	12	5	26	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	10	5	46	Overcast	NAGASAKI	22	15	59	Cloudy
BOSTON	4	3	26	Rain	NAUSSAU	24	25	71	Fair
BRAZILIA	8	4	7	Overcast	NEW DELHI	27	81	14	57
BUEENARS	10	5	37	Overcast	NEW YORK	15	5	45	Rain
BUDAPEST	11	5	43	Overcast	NICE	15	5	45	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	28	21	70	Cloudy	OSLO	13	-2	28	Fair
CAIRO	19	16	7	Fair	PARIS	10	5	51	Overcast
CAPETOWN	19	16	59	Rain	PRAGUE	7	4	39	Overcast
CASABLANCA	25	17	16	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	3	-37	-45	Rain
CHICAGO	15	12	54	Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	17	75	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	7	3	26	Cloudy	ROME	15	9	34	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	17	13	55	Overcast	SAO PAULO	22	22	75	Overcast
DAMASCUS	18	14	5	Fair	SEOUL	4	39	0	Fair
DUBLIN	11	5	7	Overcast	SHANGHAI	22	17	58	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	7	7	Fair	SINGAPORE	34	24	73	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	13	7	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	2	26	-2	Fair
FRANKFURT	11	5	7	Overcast	SYDNEY	31	88	72	Fair
GENEVA	15	11	30	Fair	TAIPEI	22	12	54	Overcast
HARARE	18	15	19	Overcast	TEL AVIV	13	5	39	Overcast
HELSINKI	10	5	10	Fair	TOKYO	10	5	2	Cloudy
HONG KONG	17	13	55	Overcast	TUNIS	16	41	3	Cloudy
HONOLULU	25	21	7	Fair	URUGUAY	22	16	50	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	13	55	Overcast	VIENNA	10	5	41	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	10	5	14	Overcast	WARSAW	8	46	3	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	22	18	57	Overcast	WASHINGTON	16	14	50	Cloudy
LIMA	11	8	25	Fair	ZURICH	11	5	2	Overcast
LISBON	21	17	9	Fair					

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 7, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the permission of some financial institutions. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotation: (a) daily; (b) weekly; (c) monthly; (d) quarterly; (e) semi-annually; (f) annually; (g) irregularly; (h) not available.

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SPORTS

Express Shuts Down Walker, Generals As USFL Kicks Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Tom Ramsey passed for two touchdowns and an interception, leading the Los Angeles Express to a 21-17 victory over the New Jersey Generals in the first game of the United States Football League season Sunday.

In the other games, Chicago Blitz defeated Washington Redskins, 28-7; Philadelphia Stars stopped Denver Gold, 13-7; Oakland Raiders shut out Arizona Rangelers, 24-0; and Tampa Bay Bandits edged Boston Breakers, 21-17. On Monday, Michigan Panthers were to meet Birmingham Stallions.

But it was the New Jersey-Los Angeles game that attracted national television coverage. Many of the announced crowd of 34,000 in the 92,516-seat Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum had come to see Walker, the Heisman Trophy winner who gave up his senior year of eligibility at Georgia to sign a three-year contract with New Jersey for an estimated \$5.4 million.

Walker gained 65 yards on 16 carries and scored the game's first touchdown on a 5-yard run in the opening period. His long gain of the game was for nine yards.

But by the second quarter, Tony Boddie, a 12th-round draft choice out of Montana State, and former UCLA quarterback Tom Ramsey were the main factors. Ramsey, who was the college passing-percentage leader last year, turned things around for Los Angeles when he replaced Mike Rae with the Express trailing 9-6. Ramsey fired two touchdowns, hitting Boddie from 11 yards out and Vester Hayes from 24 yards

away after replacing starter Mike Rae five minutes into the second quarter. Ramsey finished 8-for-20 for 117 yards and one interception.

After the game, Walker was mobbed by reporters in the Blitz dressing room. The young running back offered no apologies. "I ran the ball a little better than I expected and I caught a pass," Walker said. "It's tougher than I thought it would be. A lot of the guys had more speed than I expected to see. And the execution was better; I guess that's the biggest adjustment I have to make."

In Washington, Tremain Johnson caught one touchdown pass and set up a second to lead Chicago over the Redskins and give Coach George Allen a triumphant return to Washington, where he coached the Redskins of the National Football League for seven years.

Allen, who was fired in 1977, was greeted warmly by the 38,010 fans who ignored a steady drizzle to attend the game at the 55,000-seat RFK Stadium.

Greg Landry, a veteran of 14 years with the NFL's Detroit Lions and Baltimore Colts, repeatedly found the seams in the Federal secondary, completing 19 of 26 for 251 yards and two touchdowns.

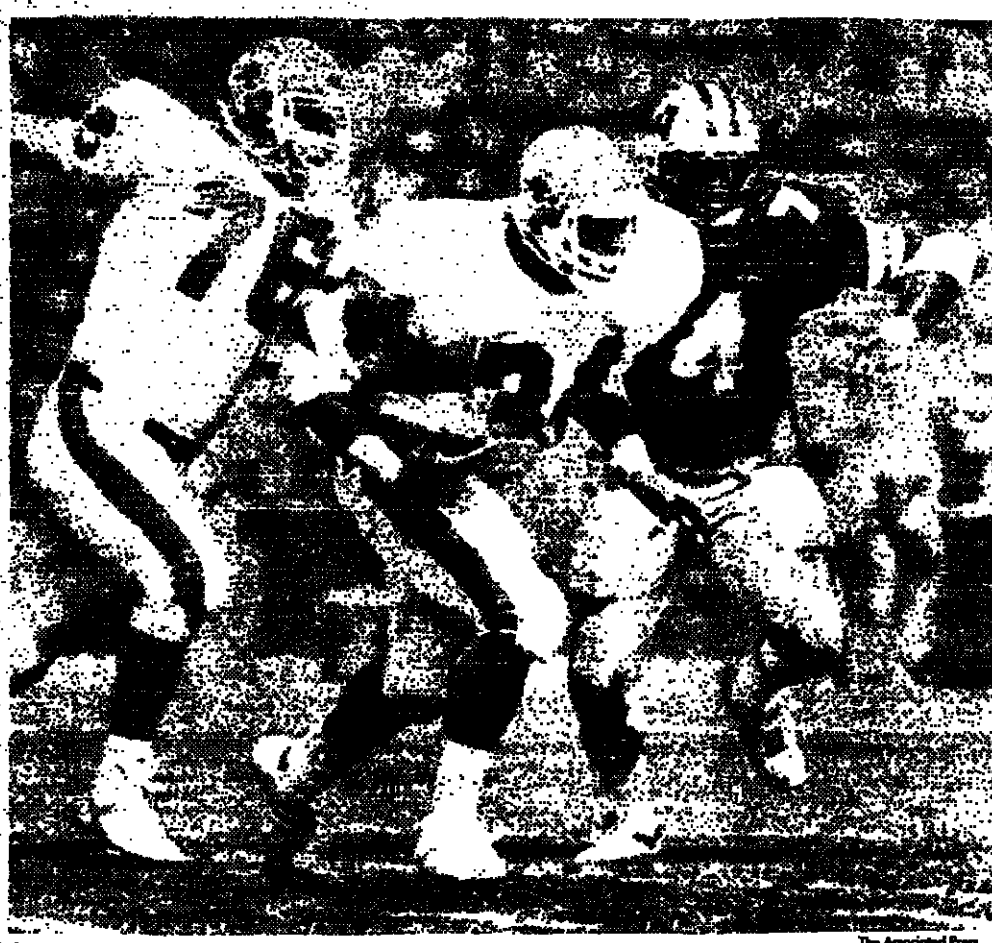
At Tampa, Florida, former NFL quarterback John Reeves passed for 358 yards and three touchdowns, including a 33-yard game-winning strike to Willie Gillespie, to lead the Bandits over Boston.

Reaves, who had a stormy NFL career after leaving the University of Florida as the NCAA's all-time passing leader in 1971, completed 26 of 39 passes and connected with Gillespie with 10:17 remaining before a crowd of 42,437 at the 75,000-seat Tampa Stadium.

In Denver, quarterback Chuck Fazio scored a touchdown and David Trout kicked two field goals to lead Philadelphia over the Gold before 45,102 fans in the 75,000-seat Mile High Stadium.

The Stars' defense, questioned before the season, put on a last-minute, goal-line stand to hold off what would have been the go-ahead touchdown by the Gold.

In Tempe, Arizona, Fred Bessana fired two touchdowns passes to Wyatt Henderson — including a 55-yard bomb in the first quarter — as Oakland defeated Arizona before 45,167 at 70,300-seat Sun Devil Stadium.



Herschel Walker of New Jersey powers past teammate Bryan Millard and Dennis Edwards of Los Angeles on the way to a first down early in the game. But Los Angeles won.

Hamilton Has a Sizable Problem

World Champion Battles Skating's Artistic Image

By Frank Litvitz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scott Hamilton and Greg Gibson sat side by side at the recent Sullivan Award dinner in Indianapolis. Gibson, a Marine sergeant, is the first man to win world-championship medals in one year in all three branches of wrestling — freestyle, Greco-Roman and sombo. He weighs 220 pounds and looks larger.

Hamilton, world figure-skating champion the last two years, is 5 feet 3 1/2 inches. His growth was arrested by a childhood illness, and, big chest and all, he weighs only 114.

"People were coming over to get a close look at us," said Hamilton, laughing as he recalled the scene. "Greg got more jokes about his size than I did."

Usually, the jokes about size are aimed at Hamilton. Because he is small, he said, he thinks people regard him as everyone's little brother. Being small, he said, helps him be a better figure skater.

He hopes it will help enough

when he began the defense of his world title Monday in Helsinki. No American has won three consecutive world titles since Hayes Alan Jenkins (1953-56) and his brother, David Jenkins (1957-59). Hamilton is an overwhelming favorite to match their achievements.

"I like my size," he said. "I wouldn't change it for anything. Anyone you're different in anything, people will kid you, and I joke about it a lot. But my size is perfect for skating. I have a lower center of balance. I don't have as much body to adjust when I make a mistake, and not as much body to get tired."

Still, Hamilton has problems that most other 24-year-olds do not have. Burying clothes, for example, "I have to shop in the boys' department," he said. "And the salesperson always seems to be a very attractive girl my age. You ask her out, and she laughs and says, 'How old are you?'"

Hamilton says that the major problem in his life is his image as a male figure skater. He is dissatisfied with what he sees as the public's perception of the sport. He is, as an athlete.

"I've been trying to change my image," he said. "Most sports depend on athletic performance, instead of how you look. I consider myself an athlete, and I want people to look at me and my sport that way."

"Figure skating has been a social event more than a sport. The good skaters have been promoted not on how they do, but how artistic they are. This is an athletic endeavor. I've been in a room with football players and they're talking about busting heads and I'm talking about how I presented myself."

"I think some football people look at figure skating as effeminate. It isn't. But it's been promoted in this country as a woman's sport. There hasn't been a prominent American male figure skater since 1960. Who are the big Americans? They're all women — Peggy Fleming, Janet Lynn, Dorothy Hamill, Linda Fratianne and now Elaine Zayak and Rosalynn Sumner. The big figure skater is always 'America's Sweetheart.' Nobody says anything about the American men."

Still, no matter how athletic the routine, the artistic side is there. And because figure skating, like gymnastics, is a judged sport, Hamilton says, the problem is to

figure out what the judges and the public want to see.

"My free skating," he said, "is more technical than artistic. I've got my own kind of defense, different from other skaters before me. I try to have something always going on. You free-skate for 4 1/2 minutes, and it isn't easy to keep someone's attention that long. But you've got to keep their attention and build to a climax. And you want to end fast and strong, and not look tired, so you can't let down."

Jack Burton has seen Hamilton and his predecessors try to emulate the Burton who won Olympic skating gold medals in 1948 and 1952. He thinks Hamilton is trying too hard to change his image.

"He's got a lot of charisma and charm," said Burton. "Whether he likes it or not, he is a great athlete who also has wonderful theatrical flair. He is an artist as well as an athlete. When you're as good as he is, who cares what the labels are?"

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problem in his life is his image as a male figure skater. He is dissatisfied with what he sees as the public's perception of the sport. He is, as an athlete.

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Czechoslovakia Eliminated By Paraguay in Davis Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ASUNCION, Paraguay — Paraguay eliminated favored Czechoslovakia in first round 1983 Davis Cup action Sunday when Francisco Gonzalez defeated Tomas Smid, 6-3, 12-10, 3-6, 6-3.

It was the second upset in the opening round of competition and threw the series wide open. Argentina defeated the United States, the defending champion, 3-2.

Paraguay was making its first appearance in a Davis Cup zonal championship since 1952. Czechoslovakia, winner of the 1980 Davis Cup and lead by the world's No. 1-ranked player in Ivan Lendl, was expected to have an easy time.

However, Victor Pecci defeated Smid in Friday's singles and the combination Pecci-Gonzalez beat Lendl and Smid in Saturday's doubles.

Lendl, who defeated Gonzalez on Friday, had been scheduled to meet Pecci in Sunday's final match, but after Paraguay clinched the series, two reserves played. Jaroslav Navratil of Czechoslovakia defeated Victor Caballero, 6-2, 6-0, in the meaningless match.

Paraguay advances to the quarterfinals against France beginning July 8. The French team defeated Soviet Union.

In Buenos Aires, Guillermo Vilas, the star of the Argentine team, said he is not sure yet whether he will represent Argentina in the next round against Italy in July.

"I'm very tired now, and I have to think about it when I return after the match in which he routing John McEnroe, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1. At one point, Vilas won through 16 games in a row, breaking McEnroe's service seven straight times in the process.

Without explaining, Vilas said, "This could be Argentina's last chance to win the Davis Cup."

On Friday, Vilas beat Gene Mayer while Jose Luis Clerc overcame McEnroe. While the United States won in Saturday's doubles, the team never adjusted to the clay courts of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club, the unrelentingly noisy capacity crowd or the polished defensive games of Vilas and Clerc.

"We just got outplayed here," said Arthur Ashe, the U.S. Davis team captain. "These are two of the best clay court players in the world."

Ashe later added softly, "It would have been nice if we had had our absolutely best team with us. That was largely a reference to Jim

my Connors, who has consistently refused to play Davis Cup matches in recent years.

The United States will play Ireland late this year to hold its position in the Davis Cup championship bracket.

Argentina now advances to the quarterfinals July 8-10 against Italy, which eliminated Ireland, 3-2.

In another quarterfinals Sweden,

victor over Indonesia, will meet New Zealand, which defeated Denmark, and Australia will play Romania, victor over Chile.

Australia wrapped up its series against England, 4-1, by splitting the final matches Monday. Paul McNamee defeated John Lloyd, 6-1, 6-2, before Buster Mottram salvaged some British pride by outlasting Pat Cash, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3.

The tournament will move next year to nearby Coral Springs, Florida.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Miller Nips Nicklaus at Inverrary

LAUDERHILL, Florida (AP) — Johnny Miller turned back Jack Nicklaus late bid with a no-bogey 3-under-par 69 for a 10-under-par 278 and a two-stroke victory Sunday in the Inverrary golf tournament.

Nicklaus shot a 66 to pass 27 golfers on his way to second at 280. Tied for third place at 281 were Mike Donald (final round 71), Mike Sullivan (70) and Fred Couples (71). The tournament will move next year to nearby Coral Springs, Florida.

Navratilova Overwhelms Evert

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova defeated second seed Chris Evert Lloyd, 6-1, 6-3, Sunday to capture a tennis tournament here. Navratilova and Evert Lloyd paired up to capture the doubles title, defeating Bettina Bunge and Billie Jean King, 7-5, 6-3.

"It helps to get the year off on the right foot," said Navratilova. "I want to make sure I don't get complacent. 'My goal is to top last year, to win Wimbledon, the U.S. Open, and with luck, to win the grand slam.'"

Said Evert Lloyd, "You work harder when you're number two. 'I was number one for seven years, I would love to be number one again.'"

Meanwhile, in a tournament at Rancho Mirage, California, sixth-seeded Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa captured her first major tournament with a 6-3, 7-5 victory over unseeded Carling Bassett of Canada.

Bates Motel Wins Santa Anita

ARCADIA, California (AP) — Bates Motel, ridden by Terry Liphm, took the lead on the far turn and came on to win the 1 1/4-mile Santa Anita Handicap on Sunday in 1:59 3/5, one second off the race record by Armed in 1979.

Bates Motel, four years old and 17 hands high, drew out to a 2 1/2-length victory over It's the One, ridden by Chris McCarron. French-bred The Wonder, the favored high weight at 124 pounds, finished 13th.

Thames Race Decision Delayed

LONDON (UPI) — Cambridge University put off a decision Monday on whether to boycott the 12th boat race against Oxford University, scheduled for April 2. Senior members of both universities are now expected to meet within the next few days to settle the dispute threatening the four-mile, 374-yard race up the River Thames from Putney to Mortlake.

Cambridge objects to Oxford's selection of Boris Rankov, who, says Cambridge, is no longer a student but a paid "fellow" or faculty member at Oxford's St. Hugh's College for women. Oxford replies that Rankov technically still is a student since he is studying for a doctorate in Roman history.

Oxford has won the past seven races, and the Rankov, 28, has been in their shell for the last five of those victories.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	50	9	.847	
Boston	48	16	.750	7 1/2
New York	47	17	.734	8 1/2
Washington	37	27	.576	18 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	48	21	.696	
Charlotte	38	28	.573	10 1/2
Orlando	38	28	.573	10 1/2
Indiana	34	32	.515	14 1/2
Cleveland	34	32	.515	14 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	38	24	.613	
Denver	37	25	.597	1 1/2
Kansas City	37	25	.597	1 1/2
Dallas	36	26	.577	2 1/2
Utah	36	26	.577	2 1/2
Houston	31	31	.500	7 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	48	16	.750	
Phoenix	37	27	.576	11 1/2
Portland	36	28	.563	12 1/2
Seattle	35	29	.547	13 1/2
Golden State	34	30	.533	14 1/2
San Diego	28	36	.438	20 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	116	108	.516	
Portland	115	109	.512	1 1/2
San Antonio	114	110	.509	2 1/2
Golden State	113	111	.505	3 1/2
Phoenix	112	112	.500	4 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	116	108	.516	
San Antonio	115	109	.512	1 1/2
Golden State	114	110	.509	2 1/2
Phoenix	113	111	.505	3 1/2
Seattle	112	112	.500	4 1/2

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Seattle	112	112	.500	4 1/2

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San Antonio	115	109	.512	1 1/2
Golden State	114	110	.509	2 1/2
Phoenix	113	111	.505	3 1/2
Seattle	112	112	.500	4 1/2

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...assistant athletic director, Col. John J. Stephens, assistant director of special projects, Joe O'Brien and Roger Volden, assistant athletic directors, Mel Moore, running back coach, Ron Hudson, offensive coordinator, Tom Lichtenberg, recruiting coordinator.

